FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,573.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 83.]

The Best Beauty.

Upon Corinna's cheeke the rose
Doth make perpetual holidaye;
See, that it alwaies seemeth Maye
What place soe'er Corinna goes.
Yet, freshe and daintie though they be,
Her rosie cheeks are naught to me!

Corinna's eies are like the daye
That from the Orient comes afarre;
Sarelie in alle the skies no starre
Is halfe soe radiant brighte as they!
Yet, shine they ne'er soe wondrouslie,
Her beaming eies are naught to me!

And, oh! her lockes, her lockes of golde,—
Well doe they know the subtle arte
To winde about a lover's hearte!
Yet no such fetters shall not holde!
Though they be faire, yet I am free:
Her lockes of golde are naught to me!

For why? They can the reason telle
Who know the features of her minde;
Wherein if love, and wishes kinde,
And truth and sweetnesse doe not dwelle,
I care not then how faire she be,
For these are alle in alle to me!

—*Robertson Trowbridge in the Century.*

C. F. & Y. V. Railway and the County Bonds.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me the privilege of giving my views in regard to the interest of Cumberland County in the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. For the last twenty-five years the people of the county have paid interest on the Bonds issued to pay on the stock of one hundred thousand dollars put into the road and as things look now will continue to pay. I say let us follow the example of the State and sell our stock—it has lain dormant long enough, so far as dividends or profits are concerned Surely the present Company—mainly the owners of the road, cannot expect to use the county's interest in it as if it were their own without any consideration, and have the people pay taxes all the while on property used by them. The gentlemen composing the Company are men of honor and of the highest integrity, and we wish them God speed in their enterprise. They are entitled to all the encouragement we can justly give them, but as interested citizens of the county we should try, and if we can, put this interest in better shape, and I have no doubt but that a sale of the stock to the Company can be effected. A sale at anything like a fair price would greatly reduce our indebtedness and in future lighten our burden of taxation, which taken as a whole is most burdensome and enormous in our county. Ours is as fair a land and as genial a clime, all things considered, as the sun shines upon, with many and varied natural advantages, and with a population unsurpassed for their hospitality, law-abiding and God fearing as can be found within the same area anywhere in the world. Yet, this mighty incubus—taxation—prevents capitalists from coming among us, who would otherwise gladly come, take hold and assist in building up our waste places. We say let the county advertise her stock and after due and fair notice let it be sold and let the proceeds be applied to the reduction of the debt and thereby reduce taxation that much. We know where if we write, from our majority in life we have endured and paid and paid until now there is scarcely anything left some of us to pay with, and much as we love and regard our county, without a great change, we fear we shall be compelled to face outward to look and see if there be any other spot where we can easier make support and sustenance for ourselves and those whom God has committed to our charge.

The slogan of the tax-gatherer—tax on almost everything is about to prove as ominous to us as did the slogan of the Highland pipers marching under that gallant soldier, Sir Colin Campbell, with his heroic army to the relief of the beleaguered garrison at Lucknow, to the Sepoys of India, whom he destroyed and scattered unmercifully.

I hope that our county authorities will consult together and see if there be any prospect of selling the stock, and if anything like a fair price is offered, I say sell.

CITIZEN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Letter from Texas.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MEXIA, LIMESTONE CO., TEXAS,
August 23d, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last communication to the OBSERVER everything in this section of country was overflowing and almost drowned out. To-day it is just the reverse, and the scarcity of water may yet prove sad. There has been but very little rain in this section since the 3d of June, and it is simply wonderful to see how the crops have held up. People here can get along with what corn they have, and some will have corn to sell. The corn crop over the State generally is short. We don't know when there has been so many oats made as was last spring. The winter oats were all killed, so they were made from the spring planting. West of here oats can be bought for the small sum of of 10½ cents per bushel. This will be a great advantage to the farmer next year. There will not be a half crop of cotton unless we have rain immediately and a late Fall which may make a top crop; however, this is seldom the case. Corn is being gathered, and the first bale of new cotton was brought to Mexia Monday the 18th, and sold for 10¾.

Next year will be a "tight time," and we look for merchants and farmers to fall through. At present trade is dull and money scarce.

The atmosphere seems filled with a political buzz and from the tone of the State press, everybody, (we mean democrats), seem pleased with the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks. We think it the strongest ticket in the *world*, and one that will win in November next. The Galveston *News* speaking of Cleveland's letter of acceptance says: "It is a statesman like document. A bold and manly declaration and enunciation of democratic doctrine."

At our State Convention in Houston on the 19th inst., General John Ireland was renominated for Governor, and Barnett Gibbs, of Dallas, for Lieutenant Governor. The ticket is considered very strong. This, the ninth congressional district, renominated R. D. Mills, for Congress. Mr. Mills is considered one of the ablest men in Congress and especially in Texas. He is one of the finest orators I ever heard. Texas politics are mingled with "free grass" and the "lease law." Of course there are those who favor both.

We have been pleased to read your Washington Territory letters from Epsilon. Those ponies up there seem to be as tough as "raw hide." They are tough down here in Texas, but must be fed once at day, at least. Wonder if your correspondent is running for clerk of the superior court in Garfield county. He ran for that office in 1882, in Bladen county, N. C., but to my delight was beaten by the staunch democrat, Geo. F. Melvin, "Epsilon having declared himself a liberal republican. He spoke sometime ago about how hard it seemed to eat with a negro. I think if I had check enough to run on the liberal ticket, I would have "stomach" enough to eat with the blackest negro.

The OBSERVER'S weekly visits are pleasant and it continues to improve. The ancient town of Fayetteville is on a "boom" since she is open with the outer world We hope some day to put in an appearance on her streets and enjoy friends of olden times.

J. F. C.

Prospects of the Canvass.

[New York Herald.]

We have made careful inquiries of well informed persons in several of the most important States, East and West, as to the facts of the canvass so far as developed, and the prospects in each of the States where this inquiry was made. The replies we have received surprise us as much as they gratify us.

From Ohio we hear that the democrats are fairly certain of success. While they are united and meeting everywhere with promising results, the Blaine managers feel the effects of a cold wind of popular disfavor. The democrats do not boast that they will carry the State in October; but they believe they have an excellent promise of victory, and that if the republicans carry Ohio, it will be by so narrow a vote as to make it substantially a defeat for them. Some of our correspondents give such analyses of the vote as make the prospect of a democratic victory in Ohio in October much stronger than we have stated them above.

Concerning Indiana, we have the most positive arrurance that the State will certainly go for Cleveland by at least ten thousand. In both Ohio and Indiana the number of republicans who will vote against Blaine is found to be astonishingly large, and sufficient in itself to turn the scale in those States. Our reports show also that there is nowhere any considerable or marked defection from the democratic ranks, although both in Ohio and Indiana the Blaine people are reported to be courting and seeking the Irish vote.

From Michigan we get confident reports that that State will be lost to the Blaine ticket.

Iowa, our private correspondence shows, is at least an uncertain State, with the probability that it will cast its electoral vote for Cleveland. There, too, great numbers of republicans are going to vote for Cleveland, and the condition of parties is such as to make the State this year probably democratic.

In Wisconsin the opposition to the Blaine ticket believe they will carry the State and defeat Blaine and Logan, and there are Blaine men who privately admit this to be very probable.

From all over New England reports reach us which show a state of politics very dangerous to the Blaine men. There are sanguine but well informed men in Massachusetts who assert even that with faithful hard work that State can be carried for Governor Cleveland, and they add that the effort will be made. From New Hampshire democrats write that they can carry the State, unless the Portsmouth Navy Yard swamps them. But they are conscious that they have a strong antagonist in Secretary Chandler. Vermont, we are assured, will cast a very greatly reduced republican majority in November, though in the September election for Governor the republican candidate, who is a popular man, is likely to poll the full vote of his party. Connecticut is regarded as a doubtful State, with the chances in favor of the democrats now and a strong set of the tide toward them.

In answer to numerous inquiries from other parts of the country we will add that New York and New Jersey appear to be safe for Cleveland. The canvass in both States goes on energetically, and the reports at headquarters leave so little doubt of a favorable result that these two States need not give uneasiness to democrats elsewhere or distract their attention from their own localities. New York is well in hand, and those who are managing here for the democratic party are confident that they will show a good result in November.

A survey of the field at this moment gives promise of a "tidal wave" in November against the Blaine ticket. From all quarters reports come to us of very large and increasing republican opposition to the Blaine ticket and much smaller defection from the democratic ranks than was at one time feared. There is, according to our reports, a spirit and determination this fall among the voters everywhere which promise very important results—a determination to "make a change" and to see whether the "machine" politicians really have the country by the throat. A correspondent from Illinois writes us:—"If people in the East could see what a revolution is going on in this State and in Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa, the friends of Cleveland everywhere would be greatly encouraged."

One of the phenomena of the canvass, according to all the reports we receive, is the lukewarm way in which Blaine republicans are acting. They "will vote for Blaine, but will not work for him," they say; and this lack of enthusiastic support is sure to tell on the canvass.

The Anti-Protection Doctrine.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

Manufacturers should go hand in hand with agriculture, and commerce is the hand-maiden of both. We rejoice at the construction of railroads, at the building of factories and at the extension of our agriculture. For years we have labored to induce our people to turn their attention to manufacturing, especially to small industries. We are strong advocates of diversifying our industries at home. But can it be accomplished? Is it reasonable to suppose that men will put their money into a business that does not pay? What is the condition of manufacturers to-day in this country? Are not mills stopping all over the Union? We are thoroughly convinced that our manufactures are not on a sound, healthy basis and that the time has come for a change.

What is the argument of the protectionist? It is—create a home market for our surplus agricultural products by fostering manufactures. There was something in that argument when manufactures were in their infancy. There is nothing in it now. The argument has lost its force because of the changed condition of our affairs. In 1850 we exported but thirteen millions of bushels of wheat; after ten years of low tariff we exported but twenty-four millions. The next decade was a period of high tariff and our exports of wheat in 1870 ran up to seventy two millions of bushels—and after ten years more, bringing us to 1880, we exported 288,000,000 bushels of wheat. So the high tariff did not have the effect of creating a body of manufacturers sufficient to consume our surplus wheat.

In 1850 we exported but ten million dollars worth of provisions and in 1860 $16,000,000 worth. That was under a low tariff. Under a high tariff we exported in 1870 $29,000,000 worth and in 1880 $127,000,000 worth. While there has been this great increase in surplus provisions, our exports of manufactures have not increased. In 1883 we exported less than $23,000,000 worth of iron and steel manufactures; less than $13,000,000 worth of cotton fabrics, and only $366,000 of woolen manufactures. Thirty six millions of dollars will cover the total exports of these three great departments. What a contrast!

The country has largely increased its capacity to produce wheat and provisions. Our surplus in these articles will continue to increase. But the manufacturing community will not increase unless we have a change. Why? Is it not plain why? What is the need of asking that question when it is apparent that manufacturing in this country has already reached its limit under the present tariff. Are not the spindles of New England silent? Are not the mills of the South losing money every day they run? Are not the iron works either closed or running on half time? Is not railroad building at a standstill?

The manufacturers of the United States have reached their limit for the present. Take our cotton—three fourths of our whole crop is every year sent abroad because we cannot export it except as raw material. We can export it as raw material, but we cannot run it through our high priced machinery and then export it.

Our manufacturing interests are like a steamer whose fires are banked and that merely runs along because of her former headway; while our agriculture is expanding and with a widening circle each year produces a larger surplus of cotton, corn, wheat and provisions.

The employers who are engaged in railroading and in manufacturing consume to day as much field products as they will ten years hence, unless manufactures and railroading be revived.

The question is how to revive them—how to increase the number of America's non producers who are to consume the provisions made on American farms. The only answer is, give our factories more work. Let them supply the people of other countries with the works of their industry.

The Republican plan has been to abandon the rest of the world to Great Britain. Our plan is to wrest the markets of the world from Great Britain. Let our factories multiply. Let millions of our people engage in manufactures and sell the products of their labor to the world at large. These will be mouths for our farmers to feed. But how can this be done when manufactures now are all blocked up and at a standstill? It is easy enough. Reform the tariff. Let in raw material without tax, and a change will come o'er the spirit of our dream, and Great Britain's race as the leading manufacturing nation will be run.

A MILITARY CELEBRATION.—It was our pleasure to attend on last Friday, at Fayetteville, the celebration of the 91st anniversary of the organization of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, and it was an occasion that we will long remember with much pleasure. This ancient company enjoys the proud honor of being the second oldest military organization in America, and is the pride and pet of Fayetteville. Each recurring anniversary of its organization is celebrated in grand style and with appropriate ceremonies, and this year it was determined to make it especially interesting. The extension of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad enabled many visitors from the neighboring counties to attend and participate in the celebration. By special invitation the Shoe Heel Rifles, an unusully fine looking company of citizen soldiers, was present, and that company together with the La Fayette Light Infantry and the old Independent company, all under the command of Col. A. H. Worth, made quite a brilliant military pageant. They paraded the principal streets and were formally reviewed and inspected by Inspector General F. H. Cameron, of the State Guard. After that they engaged in target firing until the dinner was ready, which was a grand affair and was enjoyed not only by the members of the three companies, but also by a large number of civilian guests. Appropriate toasts were given and responses made thereto by Col. Cameron, Capt. E. J. Hale, Mr. J. R. Myrover, Hon. W. J. Green, Capt. W. S. Cooke, and Maj. McRae, of Shoe Heel. At early candle-light there was a beautiful display of fireworks, and promptly at 8 o'clock the military and a large audience of ladies and gentlemen filled Williams' Hall, when and where the annual address was delivered, and elegant prizes were presented to the best marksmen of each of the three companies. At the conclusion of these exercises came the grand ball, which to many was the most enjoyable feature of the occasion.

Everything passed off most pleasantly, not the slightest incident occurring to mar the pleasures of so happy an occasion. And just here we cannot refrain from commending most highly the gentlemanly deportment, as well as the soldiery appearance, of the members of the military companies, not one of whom did we see at all intoxicated, as is too often the case on such festive occasions. To the gentlemen of the committee do we wish to acknowledge our thanks for their courteous attention, and also to that genial gentleman, Maj. Wright Huske, who led the old Independent company to the battlefields of Virginia at the breaking out of the late war. They well sustained the chivalrous courtesy and whole soul hospitality characteristic of the Cape Fear section.—*Chatham Record.*

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

There is nothing so scarce as good nonsense. You may find a hundred owls who can sit on a dry limb, look wise, say nothing, and be respectable to one monkey who can play the fool and do justice to the subject and himself too.

Whenever you see a man who can tell you all about the weak spots in his neighbors, you will find one who needs as much watching as an east wind does.

All the original thoughts have been uttered in the simplest words. When I read an abstruse sentence, I say, this writer has been stealing, and is trying to hide.

Propriety is proper, and I have seen people who were so proper, that their propriety was all there was proper about them.

Don't watch the weather, young man; you can't tell whether it will rain or not, and the worst of it is, it unfits you for other kinds of business.

There are plenty of people in the world who think they are wise, because they can ask questions that no one but a fool can answer.

We are happy, not in what we possess, but in what we have that others can't get.

Very stubborn people are stubborn, not because they are right, but because they are wrong. The man who is right can afford to let the other fellow have the whole of the road, and he generally does.

There are plenty of people in the world who are always expecting to have their modesty shocked; they are as badly off as the man who never would eat a boiled egg, for fear it might be a bad one.

Lawn tennis is an innocent game, so far as I know; but, to play it well, an able-bodied young man must part his hair exactly in the middle, and have nothing else on his mind for the time being.

All cliques are narrow, and those who compose them are the same width.

The curiosity of mankind is too much for its sympathies; when a man breaks his leg, the first thing we inquire is: "How did he come to do it?"

Human energy must have work, and if there are no elephants to catch, you will see mankind trapping mice.

All snobs are toadies, and invariably they are toadies to some other snob.

Wise men sit alone and look on, while fools hunt in couples and stir up the game. —*The Century.*

Blaine's Suit Against the Portland Argus.

Mr. Blaine has gone into the libel suit business, it seems, to the tune of $50,000. What the occasion of it is we have not learned, but we suppose a repetition of the old Kentucky incident. If that be so, why did he not attack the Chicago *Times*, that had two columns, supported by affidavits? This is a very old trick with Mr. Blaine. He tried it on us more than twenty-five years ago, to the tune of $20,000, if we remember correctly. We paid only for the writ in the civil suit. A year and a half after, he had us indicted in another county and we promptly demanded trial, but we did not succeed in getting it, and at the next term of court a nol pros. was entered without our knowledge at the opening of the term and official notice given us thereof. The whole thing was mere bluff. Western editors will not be greatly disturbed by attempts in the same line now. If Mr. Blaine proposes to be a witness, as seems to be intimated, there will be great interest to hear Mr. Blaine's version of the affair. As matter of fact, however, he will do nothing of the sort. After the election he will get out of court the easiest way he can.

ELECTOR FOR THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—Mr. R. B. Glenn (who, by the way, is a brother of Mr. E. T. B. Glenn of this town) is incorrectly credited in most of the papers to Forsythe county. He is a resident of Stokes.

MAJOR STEDMAN.—Major Stedman and Judge Faircloth will meet in joint discussion in Fayetteville, September 27; at Lumberton, September 26; at Burgaw, September 29.

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.

New Style

WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of beautiful

Spring and Summer Silks

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Embroideries and Laces

IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,

in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!

J. A. PEMBERTON.

May 15, 1884. 67tf

Order Tokay Grapes,

ORDERS left with A. S. HUSKE & CO. for GRAPES, will be filled at Tokay prices.

Aug 14, 1884. 80tf

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Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs Reed, who will be aided by Miss Meta D. Huger, of New Orleans, as Vice Principal and Professors of distinction in the respective branches assigned to them.

The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.

Circulars at office of the Fayetteville OBSERVER.

April 30, 1884. 65-6m

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex'd Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULETT & MORGAN, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Say in what paper you saw our address.

July 3, 1884. 74 1y

Valuable Mill Property and Water Power for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

1884.

MACKEREL.

WE have a lot of Kits and Quarter Barrels of CHOICE FAT MACKEREL.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Aug 14, 1884. 80tf

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties.

J. B. SMITH.

May 22, 1884. 6-tf

Harrisons' Town and Country Ready Mixed Paints.

UNEXCELLED IN BEAUTY AND DURABILITY. Attention is particularly invited to

Book of Designs

with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.

Let the good work go on. Sole Agent.

H. R. HORNE.

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mill a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000. Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **September 9, 1884 172d** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

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Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

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FOR ALL THE FORMS OF

Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,

the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

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THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY has been completed from Greensboro via Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, connecting with the Carolina Central at Shoe Heel for Wilmington, and asks the patronage of the public.

Rates for Freight and Passengers will be made as liberal as any road in the State.

This is the straightest and shortest connection that can be made from Wilmington and the North and South Carolina Counties adjacent to Shoe Heel, to Northwestern points in North Carolina, and that North of Greensboro, reached by the Richmond & Danville system, and from Sanford by the Seaboard Air Line.

The Company guarantees prompt and safe transportation for Freight and Passengers to all points North and South at the most liberal rates.

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August 12, 1884. 80-4t

GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Family Supplies, General Merchandise. Rock Bottom Prices

AND

GOOD GOODS,

54 PERSON STREET,

Wholesale and Retail

PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

ICE CREAM

MAY be had at the Fayetteville Hotel dining room every Thursday during the season from 6 to 10 P. M.

July 10, 1884. 75tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

1870. 1884.

At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,

(Successors to I. W. Durham,)

417 and 419 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.

April 9, 1884. 62-6m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 4, 1884.

Of course revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the FAVORED CLASSES, who ask inequality in legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people.—THOS. A. HENDRICKS, at Indianapolis, Aug. 30.

THE KEY-NOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Hendricks on Revenue Reform.

Now that the battle is joined, the followers of the two great political parties are compelled to take sides. No halting, or straddling of the fence, or half-way allegiance, can now be tolerated. And, the rubbish by which demagogues and traitors on either side have been seeking to obscure the distinctions between the parties being cleared from the field, the issue is found to be at last what it ever has been and ever will be. It is between those who believe that the PEOPLE are the sovereigns in this Republic, on the one hand, and that selfish oligarchy, now controlling the Republican party and backed by the Money Power, which perpetuates its power by promoting divisions among the people, on the other.

Mr. Blaine- tattooed with the record of official trusts betrayed, and the greed or private gain satisfied by the corrupt use of power bestowed for the people's common welfare—stands for the representatives of the Money Power.

Governor Cleveland, the key-note of whose official life is fidelity to the public trusts which his fellow citizens have bestowed upon him, stands for the PEOPLE.

The practical issue in which these antagonistic principles take shape at the present time, is Revenue Reform. Hear what Cleveland's able lieutenant has to say on this paramount question of the day:

INDIANAPOLIS, August 30.—The following is the speech of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, delivered here this evening: "I appreciate the privilege and honor of addressing you and I recognize the duty of speaking frankly and without concealment or exaggeration of any material fact or opinion. May I first ask your attention to the necessity and importance of revenue reform? The power to levy and collect taxes is among the highest and most responsible of the attributes of the government. It ranks with the right and faculty of taking private property for public use and with the right and power of transferring the citizen from the pursuits of private life to the duties and hazards of war. It takes from a man that which is his and appropriates it to the public use. It seizes upon the earnings of labor, as well as upon the accumulations of capital. To every man the inquiry is of personal concern, and the answer is of public consequence. "How far may the government go in the exercise of the power to tax the people?" Freely and cheerfully we all answer that there shall be no limitation or restraint upon the absolute and entire maintenance of public authority, with all of its facilities and functions unimpaired. Whatever government can lawfully do, and of right should do, tax payers will furnish it means to accomplish. Beyond this the province of private right is invaded, which is usurpation. The government economically administered shall be supported. Are you, men from the farms, shops and stores, willing that any other rule should be adopted? May they take your money for uses not contemplated by the constitution or not for the public welfare, so that it may be piled up in the vaults to tempt the greed of the unscrupulous? When the war came taxation was necessarily and rightfully increased. Large revenues were needed to supply and maintain the great armies. But with the war and the expenditures consequent upon it there passed away the necessity for a war standard of taxation. Why then has such a standard continued? The party that has held almost unbroken power for nineteen years of peace must respond to that inquiry. In his message of December 4th, 1883, President Arthur admonished Congress that at a prior session he had urged upon its attention the importance of relieving industry and enterprise of unnecessary taxation. In the same message he said that the people have been in substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for the wise and economical administration of the government. Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to $100,000,000. For the fiscal year ended 30th June last year the surplus was more than $145,000,000. What say you, my countrymen, did that showing not call for revenue reform? During that Congress the House was made positively Republican, largely by partisan action. Not much notice was given by it to the startling statement made by the President of the enormous excess in revenue. The modification of the internal system of the tariff, made in March following, left an excess of $85,000,000, of revenue. In his last annual report the secretary of the treasury estimates the surplus of the current year at $85,000,000, and adds: "So the question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?' It is a question of $85,000,000 unnecessary taxes in one year. The accumulation is constant. In a speech, recently made at Richmond, Mr. Calkins, candidate for Governor, boasting of the achievements of his party, made the statement, which I adopt without examination, that "The Republican party found an empty treasury; now it has a surplus of $400,000,000." Estimating our population at 50,000,000 it is $8 for each man, woman and child. That great sum lies idle in the treasury. If it had been left with the people it would become the willing and active servant of labor. It would still circulate and brighten old and develop new enterprises. It would restore to the merchant his market and give the farmer good prices again. In the language of the secretary of the treasury, "The question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxation?" It is a question of revenue reform. Solve this question, my countrymen, by reducing taxes and thus leaving the money not needed by the government in the pockets of the people and the channels of trade and commerce. The party in power will not give us this reform, as years have rolled by with them in power. The machinery of the law, inexorable in its action, has gone on collecting from the taxpayers an excess, hoarding an accumulating. In contrast with the low taxes, small revenue, and empty treasury of former days, the high rates and overflowing treasury of these times become, in the appreciation of the Republican party, achievements of exalted statemanship. Learning and argument are exhausted in the political papers of these times in support of high taxation. Of course revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the favored classes, who, ask inequality in legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people. May I ask your attention to the plan and principles of revenue reform to which the Democracy are pledged by the Chicago platform "Federal taxation shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered." Do you approve that? If not would you have the government wastefully or corruptly administered to make room and pretext for higher federal taxes? "Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes." Would you have it otherwise? If taxation can have for its object other than public purposes then what purposes? May the object and purpose be individual and private gain? I do not question that it may be and often is an incident that one man receives a greater benefit or carries a greater burden than another, because of the prescribed tax. If I buy an imported article with the duty upon it I bear the burden of the duty. If you manufacture a like article and sell it at an advance of price equal to the duty, then to that extent you are benefited. But individual benefit or burden is not the object or purpose of the law. It is but a necessary incident. Nor do I question that in the adjustment of the details of the tariff law the legislative mind may and will be influenced not only by considerations of general policy but also by the probable effect of the measure upon the business interests of the country. It is in accordance with that sentiment that the Democratic party stands pledged in its platform "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests," and that "any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital employed in the industries of the country," and that "custom house taxes shall bear heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity," and that "necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor."

These principles of the platform are plainly written and easily understood. They present the conservative purpose of Democracy touching revenue reform.

Not long since I made the acquaintance of Gov. Cleveland. I found him affable and courteous, clear and distinct in his views, and strong and direct in the expression of his purposes. He seemed to me as free from the concealments and arts of the demagogue as any man I know. As far as I could judge in the single conversation, I thought him in a marked degree governed in his official life by his convictions of duty. You do not expect him to escape criticism upon his official life. That can hardly be the portion of any candidate. Touching that I believe that his motives have not been impugned or his honesty questioned. In respect to his private life, we will not accompany his defamers in their search for grounds of accusation. He is backed by overwhelming vindications by his neighbors, in three political contests of extraordinary brilliancy and success.

AT CHARLOTTE.—The editor of this paper spent day before yesterday in the beautiful and prosperous city of Charlotte. While there, he met Mr. Tipton of the Lincoln *Press* and other prominent Democrats who had heard the speeches of Scales and York, and they agree that the reports of York's discomfiture are not exaggerated.

VERMONT ELECTION.—Day before yesterday Vermont voted for Governor and other State officers; two members of Congress; county officers; and members of the Legislature, which will elect a successor to U. S. Senator Morrill. Returns so far received indicate general Democratic gains—though the Republican majority of 1880 (two-thirds of the whole vote) cannot, of course, be overcome.

Democratic Township Convention—Cross Creek Township.

FRIDAY, August 29th, 1884.

The Convention was called to order at the Town Hall by Capt. A. B. Williams, of the Township Executive Committee.

On motion of Capt. A. B. Williams Maj. W. F. Campbell was elected chairman of the Convention.

Jno. R. McNeill and Jno. D. Cook were elected secretaries.

The chairman announced that the Convention was ready for business. Capt. Williams then offered the resignation of the Township Executive Committee, stating that he did so at their request, as they had held the position for several years. The resignation was accepted.

On motion the chairman was instructed to appoint a new Executive Committee. The following gentlemen were appointed:

Hon. Geo. M. Rose, Capt. S. C. Rankin, R. McMillan, Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot, and Jas. D. McNeill.

Motion to go into the election of delegates to the County Convention, carried. Result of the ballot as follows:

Major A. A. McKethan, Mr. Theo. H. Whaley, Capt. W. S. Cook, Mr. J. E. Plowers, Mr. J. Samuel Maultsby, Mr. W. J. McDonald, Jr., Mr. Matthew Johnson, Mr. H. McD. Robinson, Mr. J. D. Brown, and Capt. Chas. Glover.

On motion the election of the above delegates was made unanimous.

Motion to go into the election of Township Constable. Result of the ballot, Mr. E. M. Waddill was elected.

There being no other business the Convention adjourned.

W. F. Campbell, Chmn.

Jno. R. McNeill, } Sectys.
Jno. D. Cook, }

THE JOINT CANVASS.—The appointments made for General Scales after that at Columbus, on the 4th of September, are withdrawn; and General Scales will attend all the appointments announced for Dr. York. General Scales will later in the campaign canvass the counties covered by the appointments hereby withdrawn for the present. R. H. BATTLE, Ch'n.

August 30th, 1884.

THE CASE OF MR. CARR.

In making its movement on Mr. Carr the editor of the OBSERVER had fully calculated upon the personal abuse to which Mr. Carr resorted in his reply, because the history of all the prosecutions of evil-doers in our times shows that the accused, if guilty, have recourse at once to the only device that is left them, viz: to question the motives of the accuser and to assail his personal character.

If Mr. Carr had been charged in the OBSERVER with anything which he knew to be untrue, his proper course was to reply in the OBSERVER, so that the same readers could see both charge and reply. Readers of the OBSERVER who have also read Mr. Carr's reply do not need to be told that Mr. Carr did not deny a single essential statement made by the OBSERVER. That Mr. Carr did not send his reply to the OBSERVER, (which would gladly have printed it as an amusing contribution to its columns) but that he had it printed in a number of newspapers which have a different circulation, shows that his purpose was not to defend himself against the charges made against him, but that, by using a misquotation from the OBSERVER's original article which reversed the meaning of what the OBSERVER did say, and which Mr. Carr had *printed as the statement of the Observer*, he sought to preoccupy the minds of that portion of the public who do not see the OBSERVER, with the notion that a personal and unwarranted "attack" had been made upon himself, so as to justify *his* attack upon the editor of the "Observer."

The rejoinder of the OBSERVER and Mr. LeGrand's letter printed in its issue of August 14, convinced all who had seen the original articles in the OBSERVER as well as Mr. Carr's reply, that no importance could be attached to anything that Mr. Carr had said or could say, in view of his sweeping denial of any knowledge whatever of a transaction which Mr. LeGrand described at such length, and which no man in his senses could have failed to remember. And Mr. Carr's feeble rejoinder in the Raleigh *News and Observer* last week seemed to be such a plaintive cry of "enough," that it appeared like cruelty to press him further. So the OBSERVER concluded to let him lie where he had fallen. Certain friends of the editor of the OBSERVER, however, whose judgment could be relied upon, have written him that there still exists in some quarters, among those who have seen only Mr. Carr's statement of the case, an impression that the OBSERVER had attacked Mr. Carr "without sufficient cause," "had held up to public ridicule a good, clever, honest fellow," &c., &c. It has even been intimated to him that some persons who ought to have been able better to understand the motives which actuate an honorable journalist, in his public capacity as a journalist, were influenced by Mr. Carr's suggestion that he had been actuated by personal pique.

Thus informed and advised, the editor of the OBSERVER has determined to give to the PUBLIC some points which he has heretofore withheld, but which seem necessary now to exhibit Mr. Carr and this whole matter in their proper light.

The facts which lay back of the "Observer's" movement upon Mr. Carr may therefore be briefly stated as follows:

Certain suspicious actions of Mr. Carr's at Chicago—the particulars of which are partly described in a delegate's letter quoted elsewhere, and the details of which it is unnecessary at present to give—convinced the North Carolinians there, who had very much at heart the honest representation of North Carolina Democratic sentiment on the paramount question of the tariff, that he had sought the position of platform committeeman for the deliberate purpose of betraying the party which had sent him, as a party man, to represent the party in a party Convention. But, when Mr. Carr was detected in the fulfillment of his design and called to account, he plead ignorance, and promised to mend his ways. Nevertheless, it was indispensable to to the safety of the Democratic party that Mr. Carr's great offense—whether the heinous one of deliberate betrayal, or the equally harmful though less culpable one of ignorant trifling with a great question—should be exposed, so that not only should Mr. Carr be rendered powerless for further mischief to the party in this critical campaign, but that the public reprobation of this offender should forever deter a like attempt by others.

To make a charge of willful betrayal against a man who had plead ignorance as his excuse, was a serious undertaking, not to be justified unless it clearly appeared that his plea of ignorance was untrue. Besides, should the OBSERVER charge that Mr. Carr acted from "malice aforethought" and that he got on the platform committee by design and not by "accident," the OBSERVER knew that Mr. Carr would instantly reply that it was well known at Chicago that, by a series of substitutes which nobody could say were not "accidental," Mr. Hale, the accuser, was shifted from the platform-committee place, which the delegation generally intended for Mr. Hale, to a higher place as an officer of the Convention; while he, Mr. Carr, who had been nominated for Vice-President, was, by the same process, shifted around to a lower place as committee-man—and the public (having then no suspicion of a stronger motive actuating Mr. Carr) would have been convinced, from his well-known character, that no such thing as this could possibly have happened *by design of Mr. Carr.*

So, the OBSERVER gave Mr. Carr the benefit of his own plea of ignorance and of all the doubt in the case. And its original articles in its issue of July 24—as the reader, with the present lights before him, will now clearly see by reference thereto—were therefore so contrived as to convince the public that Mr. Carr, on his own showing, was unfit to be trusted by the Democratic party in any official position; OR, if Mr. Carr should rebel against the picture of himself as drawn by himself at Chicago and faithfully reproduced in the OBSERVER, to force him, himself, to furnish the missing link in the chain of evidence by *denying his plea of ignorance.* How madly he rushed to his own destruction, how contemptuously he flung off the mask which the OBSERVER would most gladly have suffered him to retain in his then harmless condition, has passed into unsavory history through his notorious "advertisement."

But, as one false step begets another, Mr. Carr was compelled to deny the existence of the delegate who reported his plea of ignorance—the plea which he proffered when he stood in fear of open disgrace at the hands of the delegation. Thereupon, the OBSERVER invited to the witness stand the delegate himself whose mission Mr. Carr denied all knowledge of, and Mr. LeGrand's crushing testimony, published in the OBSERVER of August 14, covered the one point then at issue in the case against Mr. Carr, so far as charged.

But the worst is to come.

When it was brought to the attention of some members of the delegation that Mr. Carr was a protectionist, a delegate offered a resolution instructing Mr. Carr to present the North Carolina tariff plank to the national committee and to urge its adoption—which resolution was unanimously agreed to, Mr. Carr being present. How Mr. Carr obeyed his instructions, which he accepted from the delegation without a word of objection, will appear from the following statements which we give to the public by authority of their author Z. B. Vance:

"The words interlined in the N. C. platform by Carr, so far as I can remember, were, "so as to encourage domestic industries (or home industry) and protect American labor." That is very nearly the exact interlineation. It yielded the whole question, and I so told Carr. He promised not to *interline any more copies.* Whether he presented the interlined copies to the committee or the original, I don't know.

"LeGrand told me that Carr told him he had done wrong in voting for Converse, and was anxious to atone for it. I saw Morrison and he said the committee would meet again at the Iroquois Club at 9:30 that night and the question of chairman would again come up and Carr could set himself right if he was sincere. I searched for Carr in vain and finally found LeGrand, reported the case to him, and he promised to find Carr and tell him what Morrison said. Before I went to bed LeGrand saw me and reported that he had told Carr and that all would be right. Next morning Morrison said to me the words you quote.*

"There is no doubt but that Carr started out to misrepresent the delegation and the party, and only backed under the indignation his duplicity excited. He gave to one gentleman the excuse that he didn't know Converse was the man who killed the Morrison bill; to another that he was against Morrison because Watterson was for him, etc".

[The words which Mr. Morrison said to Governor Vance were: "Vance, your —— ——," referring contemptuously to Carr, "stuck up to me like a good fellow this time." By this Governor Vance understood from Mr. Morrison, that, under the whip of the delegation, Carr had changed his vote to Morrison's side—though whether in a vote for the chairmanship, or upon a question involving the real issue, the tariff, does not signify.]

The device by which the place was obtained for Mr. Carr, by which he was enabled to bring such discredit upon the delegation and the State is set forth in the following extract from a delegate's letter to Mr. Hale:

My impression was that you were to go on the committee on platform until just before the meeting was called to order, when —— and some one came to me and said Carr was to be put there. I asked "how about Capt. Hale?" "Oh," they said, "that was all right"—(I understood it meant it was all right with you)—"he is to be appointed Secretary of the Convention," &c., &c. I do not remember how the election of Carr was brought about, but did not oppose it because I thought it was all understood with you.

In view of Mr. Carr's great offense, as now exhibited to the public, and of the public necessity for its exposure no matter at what risk, and in view of the further fact that Mr. Hale was given by the delegation, at a meeting from which Mr. Hale was absent, and without his knowledge or seeking, a higher position than the one which Mr. Carr says Mr. Hale strove to get, we trust it is unnecessary to assure the public, as we now do, that the editor of the OBSERVER was actuated in exposing Mr. Carr solely by a sense of his high duty to the Democratic party—for whose interests and honor he stands as one of its watchmen and guardians, and, in the face of jeopardy to either of which, the petty affairs of Mr. Carr or of Mr. Hale, considered personally, sink into insignificance.

THE REPUBLICAN SHIBBOLETH.

As the "political cauldron" is beginning to boil right merrily, the faithful Democrat will have need to distinguish, often enough, the Ephraimites from the Gileadites—or in plain words, to know his friend from the Republican who wears a Democratic mask.

An unfailing sign is at hand: ask the suspected man what he thinks of Mr. Carr's case, and the enquirer will get an answer in substance after the fashion of one or the other of the following newspaper expressions of opinion, according as he is a Republican or a Democrat:

[From the Durham County Republican, Aug. 12—Durham Radical Organ.]

We have no special interest in Mr. Hale's attack on our townsman Mr. J. S. Carr but we must admire the manner in which our progressive Durham business man demolishes one of the old political fossils of the State and reads him a lesson that he will not soon forget. The *Republican* is proud of Mr. Carr because we delight to point him out as one of the men that has made his mark through the opportunity the "Canby Constitution" opened up to the majority of us, and it is the graceful recognition awarded to the progress of the "New South" as against those who choose to leave North Carolina to work her own destiny by leaving her severely alone, rather than join hands with the labor of the State and push the car of progress up the grade. We doubt if Mr. Hale has learned anything during the past twenty years* while to our mind Mr. Carr's "taste and political training" just fitted him for the work he was appointed to do. He had faced, the problem from the practical side† while Mr. Hale revelled knee deep in theories current forty years ago.‡ The *Republican* is happy to say that Mr. Hale's charge that the appointment of Mr. Carr to the committee on Platform was "accidental" seems to be entirely disproved. Mr. Carr is much better fitted by education, political training and excellent moral character for the high office of President than Grover Cleveland and in our opinion it will be demonstrated in November that that nomination was not "accidental" but a "blunder" bordering on crime.

[From the Tarboro Southerner, August 14—Democratic Organ.]

In the *News and Observer* of the 6th inst., appears a four column advertisement from J. S. Carr, attempting to answer the very just and timely strictures of the Fayetteville OBSERVER on the conduct of that gentleman at Chicago. It is full of scriptural quotations and egotism. Carr has not cleared himself; we do not believe he can.

[From the Hickory Carolinian, Aug. 21—Democratic Organ.]

When we read Mr. J. S. Carr's lengthy charge against Mr. Hale we felt sorry for Mr. Hale. Now we have read Mr. Hale's reply and Mr. LeGrand's letter of corroboration and we are more sorry for Mr. Carr. He rushed into print in youthful haste and has found whereof to repent at leisure. He knows more of money making than of politics and politicians. He had better kept silent, and is no doubt sorry now that he did not. He attempted to slay Mr. Hale and has committed political suicide.

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*Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years," in which the betrayal of public trusts is taught to be the chief aim of a public man.

†The "practical side" of the tariff problem is the seeking of office to satisfy one's own greed of gain.

‡The United States Constitution.

THE SAD PLIGHT OF MR. CARR.

Considering the frothy bluster of Mr. Carr's "advertisement" of August 1, the woe-begone desiccation of his "card" of August 20th, is a thing that needs to be seen to be believed. We therefore reproduce it on the fourth page of this issue.

There is nothing like a little "controversy" for bringing out the facts of an issue. For example, something was said in Mr. Carr's "advertisement" about

THE MAN THAT WAS SAT DOWN UPON.

Who this unfortunate individual was, Mr. Carr in his writhings under Mr. LeGrand's "reminder," lets fall as follows:

Now, I do not deny, nor have I ever sought to deny, that my vote for Mr. Converse offended a portion of the North Carolina delegation, and perhaps a large portion, and that I learned of such dissatisfaction while in Chicago, during the session of the convention, through friends upon the delegation, Mr. LeGrand among others. The first intimation that I had of any dissatisfaction with my action came to me through the warmest personal friend I had upon the delegation. This friend came to me of his own motion and was not sent, and stated that the delegation was displeased, or a portion of it at least, because of my support of Mr. Converse, and there was talk of having the delegation instruct me to change my vote to Mr. Morrison.

We'll get it all, after awhile; and, in Mr. Carr's next, we shall expect some light on the extraordinary statement of Mr. Carr's "advertisement" that he and Mr. Hale being both up for the nomination—for, if his account of his "unanimous" election as platform committee-man doesn't mean that, what does it mean?—Mr. Hale didn't even get the vote of the gentleman who nominated him, Judge Ruffin. But, as Mr. Carr has taken water so soon, we may as well avoid troubling him for further testimony in the OBSERVER's behalf by repeating the following extract from a delegate's letter to Mr. Hale:

My impression was that you were to go on the committee on platform until just before the meeting was called to order, when —— and some one came to me and said Carr was to be put there. I asked "how about Capt. Hale?" "Oh," they said, "that was all right"—(I understood it meant it was all right with you)—"he is to be appointed Secretary of the Convention," &c., &c. I do not remember how the election of Carr was brought about, but did not oppose it because I thought it was all understood with you.

Perhaps, after all, Mr. Hale's original statement, to which Mr. Carr so hilariously objected, about covers the ground, as follows:

For this reason, and for others stated by Judge Ruffin, Senator Vance and others, the author of the solution [Mr. Hale] was naturally fixed upon as the proper person to present the North Carolina tariff plank to the national committee. By a misunderstanding, however, of the time at which the first formal meeting of the delegation was to be held in Chicago, he and several others (chiefly those who could have explained his preference) were absent, and his nomination by Judge Ruffin for that committee was changed to that of a place as one of the officers of the Convention, and another delegate substituted.

Pursuing our quotations, here comes a gem that would adorn "the artful dodger" himself:

In Mr. Carr's "advertisement," which was a reply to Mr. Hale (and in which Mr. LeGrand's existence was flatly denied,) Mr. Carr said:

"As to my vote for Mr. Converse for chairman of the platform committee, Mr. Hale, by way of apology for me, says:

'It must not be supposed however that the action of North Carolina's representative in the matter of chairman, represented his own or his State's views of the construction which the State's tariff plank was intended to bear. For a delegate was sent to call his attention to the inconsistency of his vote and point out the necessity of a change to Morrison. Explaining that he was not aware of Mr. Converse's record, he quickly changed his vote to Morrison and the position of the State was set right.'

"Now, in these three sentences, there are three errors. As to my vote for Mr. Converse I will not plead *ignorance*, but on the contrary I did it "with malice aforethought," *deliberately*, and it is a vote of which I am proud, because in doing so I believed I represented the wishes of the people of North Carolina, regardless of party."

That is to say, if Mr. Carr meant, or knew how to mean, anything—of which we have serious doubts—his declaration that he would not "plead ignorance," was the contradiction of the first of Mr. Hale's "three errors," which Mr. Hale committed in asserting that Mr. Carr said that he (Mr. Carr) "was not aware of Mr. Converse's record."

But confronted now with Mr. LeGrand's very lively ghost. Mr. Carr says:

Without quibbling upon words, I did remark to Mr. LeGrand substantially, that for the moment the fact escaped me that Mr. Converse made the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison Bill(!!)

The rest of the sentence just quoted is as follows:

But Mr. LeGrand will not be rash enough I am sure, to allege that I did not understand the views that the candidacy of Mr. Converse and Mr. Morrison respectively represented before the committee.

And, yet, having asked Mr. Hale in open meeting of the platform committee in Raleigh, what he meant, in his resolution, by a "Constitutional revenue tariff" and getting the only answer known to Democrats and making no objection thereto, and having been instructed by the delegation at Chicago to present and urge the N. C. Tariff plank—he was instructed on no other point—he "deliberately and with malice aforethought" voted for Converse!—whose position he now confesses he knew was in direct antagonism to the N. C. tariff plank which he had consented to at Raleigh as a member of the committee that framed it, and which he consented at Chicago to present and urge! Has such an unblushing confession ever before been recorded?

These are illustrations,—taken at random, but accurately as students of the "controversy" can easily verify,—of the trouble people of a certain kind get into who haven't good memories.

Mr. Carr made a mistake at first in not getting a better lawyer to write his piece; and his condition now—since both his lawyer and Moses, who furnished such handy extracts from the Old Testament for the "advertisement," have deserted him—is a sorry spectacle for the man "who is so much better fitted for the high office of President than Grover Cleveland," and whose "'taste and political training' just fitted him for the work he was appointed to do" [at Chicago!!]

THE HYPOCRITICAL MR. CARR.

MR. CARR'S VIEWS OF DUTY AT CHICAGO.

[Resolutions of the N. C. delegation instructing Mr. Carr.]

Resolved, that the member of the platform committee from this, the North Carolina delegation, do present the tariff plank of the platform of the North Carolina Democratic State Convention to the platform committee of the National Democratic Convention, and urge the adoption of the same as the tariff plank of the National Democratic platform.

[Mr. Carr's interlineations in the N. C. tariff plank, which he made without the knowledge of the delegation:]

"So as to encourage domestic industries (or home industry) and protect American labor."

HIS VIEWS OF DUTY AFTER EXPOSURE.

Mr. Carr lays his hand on his heart and rolls his eyes and says:

[From Mr. Carr's "card" August 20.]

Feeling that the power that placed me upon the committee had the right to instruct me, I felt in duty bound to obey any instructions.

WHAT SENSIBLE PEOPLE GUESSED MR. CARR WAS THINKING ABOUT HIMSELF.

[From Mr. Carr's "advertisement" August 1.]

When therefore Mr. Cleveland shall publish his letter of acceptance (which he is expected to do just as soon as he has fully considered and digested what Mr. Hale the "author of the solution" has written and published on the Tariff in the Fayetteville OBSERVER) if having Mr. Hale prominently in his mind's eye and looking at the millions of voters at a distance in the background somewhat obscured however by Mr. Hale's shadow he should write "The Chicago platform is a good one *me, hale*" would it not be about the same as if he should adopt another form of expression and write "MISTER HALE, *the Chicago platform is a good one!*"

AND THE SENSIBLE PEOPLE GUESSED RIGHT.

[From Mr. Carr's "card" August 20.]

Yesterday I read Governor Cleveland's very able and satisfactory letter of acceptance, and trust I may be pardoned for making one quotation therefrom. "I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and principles upon which the party appeals to the suffragers of the people, needs no supplement or explanation." There, now, no one, I trust, will claim that he was *sent as a messenger* between Governor Cleveland and myself to get this handsome endorsement of the work of the Platform Committee.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER.

[From Mr. Carr's advertisement, Aug. 1.]

As to my vote for Mr. Converse * * * * I believe I represented the wishes of the people of North Carolina, regardless of party, for the reason that the Democratic party of this State has for years been demanding a repeal of the Internal Revenue laws and the PEOPLE, regardless of party, are now so unanimously for it in this State, the Republican party this year, Revenue officers and all, are as loud in demanding it as the Democrats, if not so sincere.

It is well known that upon this branch of Federal taxation, which more directly and intimately concerns us in North Carolina, Mr. Converse is *with us* and Mr. Morrison, his competitor on the Committee is well known to be *against us.*

[General Scales's reply to Converse's friend, Dr. York, at Newton.]

My competitor charged in his speech that the Democratic party was opposed in the last Congress to the repeal of the Internal Revenue tax, and says that I voted for Mr. Carlisle for Speaker, who was opposed to repealing the tax. Mr. Carlisle favored a compromise. He so declared in a caucus of the Democratic party. The compromise was to pass the Morrison Tariff Bill and repeal a portion of the Internal Revenue taxes. These two measures were to go through together. The Morrison bill was lost. Had it been passed, the Internal Revenue taxes on brandy and TOBACCO would have been repealed.

TWO VIEWS OF AN IMPORTANT PERSON.

AS MR. CARR SEES HIMSELF.

[From Mr. Carr's "advertisement" of Aug. 1.]

I fear that my colleague did not take any comfort to himself nor feel much pride for his State, that it was my good fortune to have been the associate of the very distinguished gentlemen who composed the Committee on Platform.

AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

[Mr. Morrison, chairman of Mr. Carr's committee, to Governor Vance.]

"Your d—d bugger stuck up to me like a good fellow this time."

POLITICAL TREASON AND THE TRAITOR.

The highest crime known to a political party is the deliberate betrayal of a party trust. When the trust is sought and the betrayal done "with malice aforethought," the aggravation of the offense has reached the climax of its heinousness. When such a case of treachery is known to the party's watchmen, the party Press, it becomes the duty of those watchmen—no matter what the risk to the accuser, no matter how powerful may be the accused, nor how great his riches wrung from the people and used again to stifle their voice—it becomes the unavoidable duty of those watchmen to expose the traitor. If the treachery occur at the beginning of a political campaign, the duty of exposure is urgent and not to be delayed. A wise and patriotic soldier, who is about to engage in battle, first quells the mutiny in his own ranks and puts the traitor in irons, so that he may win the victory. He does not wait until defeat, caused by the traitor's new treachery, has so weakened him that the traitor is stronger than he. He shuts the stable door *before* the horse is stolen.

A combination of circumstances at Chicago put the editor of the OBSERVER, without his seeking, in possession of facts—both from within the delegation of which he was a member, and from without—that made, to his mind, a clear case of treason on the part of Mr. Carr. Elsewhere are described the efforts of the OBSERVER to let Mr. Carr off with as light a castigation as was compatible with its duty to the party—to render him harmless without exposing the details of his treachery. But Mr. Carr's vanity got the better of his caution, and he hastened in his "advertisement" of Aug. 1, to deny his plea of ignorance, and to make evident that there was nothing, so far as he was concerned, "accidental" about his appointments, from his selection as a delegate at Raleigh, up.

So, with Mr. Carr's important assistance, the OBSERVER'S case was made nearly complete. Giving him a plenty of line in its issue of August 14, yet administering a severe jerk in Mr. LeGrand's letter, which fixed the hook and entangled him, the OBSERVER played Mr. Carr for the balance of the proof. This he furnishes in his dazed "card" of August 20, published in the Raleigh *News and Observer* of August 28, and reproduced in to-day's OBSERVER.

To sustain the charge of political treason, it must be clearly shown that the accused knowingly violated a political trust. *But, if it also appear that the accused received specific instructions and that he violated his instructions,* his treason is of the rankest sort.

Mr. Carr's treason was of this sort, as will thus appear:

He was unanimously instructed, by the delegation which gave him his trust, in these words—and he received no other instructions—viz;

Resolved, that the member of the platform committee from this, the North Carolina delegation, do present the tariff plank of the platform of the North Carolina Democratic State Convention to the platform committee of the National Democratic Convention, and urge the adoption of the same as the tariff plank of the National Democratic platform.

Nevertheless:

1. He voted for Converse as chairman of the national committee and against Morrison, with "malice aforethought," and not through ignorance.

Proof:

[From Mr. Carr's "advertisement" of August 1, in Raleigh News and Observer, August 6.]

As to my vote for Mr. Converse, I will not plead *ignorance*, but on the contrary, I did it with "malice aforethought," *deliberately*, and it is a vote of which I am proud.

2. He knew when he voted for Converse precisely what his vote meant, viz: that in so voting he was voting for a man who believed in the doctrine of protection and who as chairman of the platform committee would nullify the North Carolina tariff plank which he, Mr. Carr, had consented to in Raleigh, and which he had agreed, at Chicago, to present and urge upon that committee.

Proof:

[From Mr. Carr's "card" of August 20, in Raleigh News and Observer of August 28.]

Without quibbling upon words, I did remark to Mr. LeGrand substantially, that for the moment the fact escaped me that Mr. Converse made the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison Bill, but *Mr. LeGrand will not be rash enough, I am sure, to allege that I did not understand the views that the candidacy of Mr. Converse and Mr. Morrison respectively represented before the committee.*

3. He sought not only to nullify the spirit of his instructions by voting for Converse, whom he knew to be opposed to the doctrine enjoined upon him in those instructions, but he sought to nullify the very letter of his instructions by interlining the North Carolina tariff plank with the lines quoted by Governor Vance.

We leave the reader to judge from the evidence, so far, whether or not Mr. Carr also sought his positions for the purpose of betraying his party.

The OBSERVER'S case is complete. It is now turned over to the Democratic party, who are judge and jury in this matter, and who will decide whether this prosecution for treason was begun by the OBSERVER with "sufficient cause;" or whether it has been, as Mr. Carr and his un-Democratic allies have sought to make it appear, merely a personal "controversy" between two men.

One thing may be set down as about as certain as any earthly matter can be, viz: Fully "a hundred years" must pass away before another North Carolina delegate to a national convention will dare to betray the party that trusted him.

GIVE THE DEMOCRACY THEIR NAMES.—Now let Mr. Carr give the Democracy the name of the "gentleman on the State ticket" who approves of his vote for Converse. Also of any of his late colleagues of the delegation who have authorized him to say that they approved of his vote for Converse. Also of the numerous "staunch Democrats" who write approving letters—so that the Democracy may judge of their "staunchness."

Also, especially, the name of the person who furnished to the Greensboro *Patriot* the information on which that journal based the article which Mr. Carr quoted last week in approval of his own course at Chicago, and which article contained an outrageous imputation upon the N. C. delegation (but which Mr. Carr does not quote) in these words:

The Cleveland men attended a horse race the evening before the balloting took place and while absent Tammany made a raid on the delegation in favor of Bayard. On their return a meeting of the delegation was held and the unit rule was adopted. There was considerable kicking, but it was no good. We thought it a magnificent display of courage to throw away two ballots on Bayard, until it was whispered that Tammany had a hand in it.

Seventy-first Township Meeting.

The citizens of Seventy-first Township assembled at J. D. Worrells' still, on Saturday 30th of August, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Fayetteville on the 27th of September.

The meeting was called to order by N. R. Blue, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee. On motion, Captain J. A. McPherson was made chairman and D. B. Currie and Geo. Robinson secretaries, on motion it was decided to choose delegates by ballot Messrs. J. L. Ritter and I. D. Black were appointed to take the ballots. The following gentlemen were declared elected.

Delegates—D. K. Ray, J. D. Worrell, J. A. McArthur, Duncan Shaw, N. R. Blue, J. T. Townsend, I. D. Black, A. D. McGill, Geo. Robinson, N. D. McLauchlin.

Alternates—T. Monroe, W. T. West, J. A. McPherson, Hugh Currie, J. T. Ritter, Gilbert Monroe, J. D. McNeill, M. McInnis, E. J. Hales, Wesley Stone.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend Mr. I. A. Murchison to the County Convention as a suitable person to be nominated for a seat in the next Legislature.

The following resolution was also adopted.

Resolved, That we think it will be to the best interest of the people of Cumberland county to re-elect our present sheriff.

The meeting then proceeded to elect an an Executive Committee to serve for the next two years which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, viz:

J. A. McArthur, chmn., Duncan Shaw, R. Gainey, J. L. Ritter, Geo Robinson.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

J. A. McArthur, Chmn.

Geo. Robinson, } Sectys.
D. B. Currie, }

Alamance nominates J. L. Scott for the senate, 22d district; Thos. M. Holt for the house; and the old ticket for county officers.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 4, 1884.

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Miss P. H. MATTHEWS—Regular Meeting.
JAMES M. LAMB—Sunnyside Nursery.
A. B. WILLIAMS & Co—Express Steamboat Co.
H. C. SMALLBONES—New York and Wilmington S. S. Co.
J. J. HINSDALE, T. W. BROADFOOT—Dissolution of Copartnership.

ABOUT TOWN.

MEETING.—Ladies please remember the meeting of Union Home and Hospital to-day (Thursday.)

PLEASANT WEATHER.—September not only brings pleasant breezes in its train, but makes the musical mosquito a thing of the past.

PREACHING.—The Rev. John M. Rose filled Dr. Hill's pulpit at the Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning, and preached in the Baptist Church to a large and appreciative congregation at night.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Richard Daingerfield now located at Henderson, who has been for some days with his family, returned to Henderson last week. Having many friends among the older as well as the younger portion of the community, he received a hearty welcome to his old home.

THE NEW BAND.—We certainly have cause to be proud of our new Band. They gave a short exhibition of their proficiency a few days ago from the front balcony of the Market House, and their sweet strains attracted an admiring and appreciative crowd. It is to be hoped that they will often repeat these pleasant outdoor concerts.

NEW PRECINCT.—The Board of County Commissioners as will be seen in the proceedings published to-day, have made two additional voting precincts in Carver's Creek Township. This was a right, as the district is an exceedingly large one. The new precincts are Eureka Springs and Bekay's store.

RAILROAD EXCURSION AND HOP.—Prestidigitateur Gee yesterday took a party of young ladies from Greensboro, and a number of young ladies and their escorts from this town, on a pleasure excursion over the Shoe Heel extension of the road. And at night, a delightful hop was given by the young gentlemen of Fayetteville in honor of the visitors.

FIRST NEW BALE OF COTTON FROM RICHMOND.—Messrs A B. Williams & Co., received on Monday morning the first bale of new cotton from Richmond county consigned to them by Mr. J. M. McKinnon, which graded middling and was sold by Capt. W. S. Cook, auctioneer, for 12¼c. A part of this first shipment, the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co. "dead headed" it.

FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Fourth Quarterly Meeting for the Methodist Churches in Fayetteville will embrace next Sunday, 7th of September. Rev. J. A. Cunninggim, P. E., officiating.

LOVE FEAST.—Love Feast Friday evening the 5th, beginning at 8 o'clock. Members of other denominations publicly invited to participate in these services. There be a large attendance at Love feast.

RAIN AND WIND.—The rain Saturday evening made things more comfortable, and has somewhat revived the depressed feelings of the farmers. The long continued drought was playing havoc with the cotton. The wind that preceded the rain created quite a stir, and for some time the clouds of dust on Hay street were so dense that it was impossible to distinguish an object across the street.

DRAWING OF JURORS.—At the last term of Cumberland Court objection was made to the jury, that it was improperly drawn, thereby causing a continuance of cases &c. To comply strictly with the law the Board of County Commissioners spent nearly all day Tuesday in revising the list, putting in the box only good and lawful men, and from these they have classed the Lawyers—but think you of this?

NEAT DWELLING.—In company with a friend we walked through the comfortable house Mr. Robinson has recently erected near the court house. Its rooms combine convenience of arrangement with high pitch and ample size, and location of the building on the brow of a considerable hill guarantees pleasant breezes during the heated term.

We have already spoken of the taste displayed in selection of colors for the exterior.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The Board met Monday September 1, 1884, according to law. Full board present.

Minutes last meeting read and approved, petition to establish public road in Quewhiffle and Seventy first Townships laid on table.

W. R. Clark & Son were allowed license to retail liquor at the store recently occupied by Jones James on the east side of Cape Fear river.

J. A. Brown was elected Standard keeper for the county of Cumberland. Sundry bills as usual were allowed.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—John Akins.
B—W A Beard; Samuel C Bishop; Mrs Becky Barker; F C Blockbourn.
C—Alex Cain; Erastus Cain; Mrs Charity Campbell; J E Cain; Miss Flora Campbell; D B Culbreth; R H Cain.
D—Chas Dancy.
H—T C Harriss; P J Harrison; E H Heuse.
L—Hery Lewis; A T Lee.
M—Jno T Martin; C T Moorman; Mrs Marian Mann; Mrs T Munroe; Thomas Manuel; W C Melling; Mrs Mary Moore.
N—Pleasant Neal.
P—Robt Payts; Jno D Pearsall.
S—Miss S L Smith.
T—Miss Irene Tyser; H A Taylor.
W—J C Wade; Mrs Carolina Watson; W A West; A E Wood; Nathan Williams; Jno T Williams.
Mc—Miss Janie McArthur; Jno McLamore; Miss Phillis McLean; Wm McLamb; Mary McArthur; D A McDonald; C C McClellan.

R. M. ORRELL, P. M.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that Mr. T. S. Lutterloh sustained considerable loss by the burning of a tobacco barn at his country place last Sunday night. There was about 5,000 pounds of tobacco in the barn at the time undergoing the process of curing. The heat was carefully regulated, and it is supposed that some of the leaves must have fallen on the flues and ignited, causing the entire contents to blaze like tinder. This loss is the more to be regretted as the culture of tobacco in this section is attracting much attention and our people were awaiting with great interest the result of Mr. Lutterloh's efforts in this line, he having paid great attention to the crop this year, and having approved appliances for curing it. We are glad to learn that only about half of his crop was cut and that a sufficient quantity is left for a fair test as to the quality of tobacco that can be raised in this part of the country. A gentleman from the Granville tobacco belt, who visited Mr. Lutterloh's farm was of the opinion that his tobacco would make what is known as "mahogany" which is a very valuable grade.

A VALUABLE RAILROAD FEEDER.—Our friend D. P. McEachern, Esq., of Robeson County, who was present at the 22d of August celebration, called our attention to the fact that a branch of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway might, with comparatively trifling expense, be constructed from Red Springs to Gilchrist's Bridge, 15 miles, by using the natural grade of Mill Prong Creek. The country about Gilchrist's Bridge is, as most of our town readers know, a very productive one, and all of the valuable trade of that section would be diverted to this town if the proposed branch road were built. Let the matter be looked into with an eye to "business," straightway; and, if practicable, as we doubt not, a basis of agreement mutually advantageous can be readily arrived at between the people along the route and the railway company.

HOP IN WILLIAMS HALL.—A very pleasant dance was given in Williams Hall, last evening, at which the following ladies were present—from Greensboro, Miss Mamy Gray, and Miss Rebecca Schenck; from Macon, Georgia, Miss Ida Drane; from Jackson, Tenn., Miss Lezier Womack; from Savannah, Ga., Miss Beulah Bliss; from Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Frye; from Fayetteville, Misses. Janie Williams, Mamie Moore, Ida Moore, Etta Troy, Augusta Worth, Alice Haigh, Morgiana Worth, Kate Williams, Belle Pemberton.

The music was unexceptionable; the coterie though small, was well matched for good dancing; and the amusement was not suspended until after midnight.

List of Registrars for Nov. Election.

Cross Creek—D. N. McLean.
Cedar Creek, (Blocker's)—John B Downing.
Cedar Creek (Blue Sand Hill)—Wm. Maxwell.
Beaver Dam, (Bullard's)—Haywood Hall.
Beaver Dam, (Jessup's Mill)—Emmett Jessup.
Quewhiffle—D K. McDuffie.
Carver's Creek, (Kingsbury)—Nathan Pee.
Carver's Creek, (Eureka Springs)—Wm. King.
Carver's Creek, (McKay's Store)—Wm. Hatcher.
Seventy-first, (Ray's X Roads)—D. B. Gillis.
Seventy first (Newton's)—J. A. McPherson.
Flea Hill—A. J. McCaskill.
Gray's Creek—Jos. T. Tolar.
Black River—I. W. Godwin.
Little River—D. McLauchlin.
Rockfish, (Hope Mills)—A. A. Harrington, Jr.
Rockfish, (Pearce's Mill)—W. J. Ayer.
Two new voting places were established in Carver's Creek Township.

DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—The primary meetings in the several townships were held on Saturday last. We understand that the meetings were well attended and a great deal of interest manifested. The meeting of Cross Creek Township was the largest that we have ever attended—it is a good sign, and we believe that good results will be shown in the November election. Below we give the names of delegates from the townships heard from:

Carver's Creek—Alex McArthur, Geo Elliott, W H Elliott, W B Ray, W L Williams, Cader Parker, A D McNeill, D B Calvin, A Wicker, C D Nixon.

Rockfish—A J Davis, L McDonald, B McKay, A A Harrington, J B McCall, W J Buie, A Biggs, Jno Smith, Hector McNeill, J W Lancashire.

Gray's Creek—Chas G Cain, H B Butler, W C Alderman, Duncan Davis, Jos T Tolar, Henry Marsh, W L Nunley, Wm H Marsh, James Pate, J B Carver.

Flea Hill—W J McPhail, W E Gainey, A C Holmes, Neill McDougald, W J Sessoms, McD Geddie, S H Buie, Ed Sessoms, Thad Geddie, Chas Butler.

Black River—J O Williams, J C Bain, R J Baker, I W Taylor, J L Phillips, Zeek Taylor, W J Smith, I W Godwin, Henry Jessup, I J Tew.

Cross Creek—A A McKethan, Jr, Theo H Whitley, W S Cook, J E Flowers, J Sam Maultsby, W J McDonald, Jr, Matthew Johnson, H McD Robinson, John D Brown, Chas Glover.

Cedar Creek—Thos Haywood, Jonathan Evans, Sr, W W Autry, W J D Haywood, W H Gainey, J B Downing, Jas Butler, Wm Maxwell, G T Thagard, N L Ray.

Seventy-first—D K Ray, J D Worrell, J A McArthur, Duncan Shaw, N R Blue, J T Townsend, I D Black, A D McGill, Geo Robinson, N D McLauchlin.

Col. Green in Pender.

[Cahutuck cor., Aug. 27, Wilmington Review.]

The long-looked for Farmer's dinner and picnic given in honor of our highly esteemed friends, Hon. Wharton J. Green and Major C. W. McClammy, came off today and a grand and glorious time it was for old Cahutuck. The morning broke beautifully; not a single cloud overshadowed the horizon. Early in the morning large crowds of men, women and children, in carriages, buggies, wagons, carts, and some on foot, began to pour in from all parts of this and the adjoining counties. About 10 o'clock a. m., our old friend and neighbor from Kelly's Cove, Mr. R. P. Allen, in company with our noble Representative, Hon. Wharton J. Green, was seen approaching in a carriage drawn by a handsome pair of ponies. The arrival of Colonel Green was announced by frequent and hearty cheers from the crowd assembled. Shortly after their arrival the steamers *Oklahoma* and *John Dawson* arrived from Point Caswell with a very large crowd of ladies, gentlemen and children, who came down to take part in the festivities of the day, and right heartily were they welcomed by their friends from Cahutuck. Shortly after the arrival of the boats the master of ceremonies, Mr. B. F. Keith, Jr., called the large crowd together under the shade of the oaks where a grand stand and a large number of very comfortable seats had been prepared, and announced the programme for the day. The meeting was then opened by an eloquent prayer by Rev. Colin Shaw, after which Capt. R. P. Paddison in a very neat and appropriate speech introduced Hon. Wharton J. Green as the orator of the day. Col. Green took the stand and for an hour and a half held his audience spell bound and delighted in one of the grandest speeches that it has ever been our good fortune to listen to in Pender county. Never was a speaker more frequently cheered, and never did a speaker more completely capture the hearts and heads of his audience than he did. To give you some idea of the power of his speech, I heard the Revs. Colin Shaw and Julian Faison say, that it was one of the grandest efforts they had ever heard, and that his truthful words seemed to fall like great sparkling diamonds from his lips. At the close of his speech, Mrs. Joel Hines accompanied Miss Meppie Paddison and Miss Annie Vollers to the stand and in a neat speech in behalf of the young ladies presented Col. Green with a handsome boquet of flowers, which was handsomely replied to in a manner complimentary to the ladies; after which Capt. Paddison read two letters from Maj. McClammy accepting the invitation to be present and stating that he would be on hand and address his friends if the health of his family would permit. It was the unusual regret of all present that the gallant Major could not be with us. He is a great favorite with the Point Caswell and Caintuck people, as he is throughout the county and the entire district. Capt. Paddison promised the people that they should here from the Major on more than one occasion before the campaign ended.

Democratic Meeting in Cedar Creek Township.

The Democratic meeting to appoint delegates and alternates from Cedar Creek to the County Convention was held at Jno. B. Downing's on Thursday, August 28th, Mr. J. B. Downing president and F. Myrover acting as secretary.

After some discussion a committee of five, composed of the following named gentlemen, was appointed to report a list of delegates and alternates to be chosen and sent to the County Convention: T. G. Hall, W. H. Gainey, Wm. Maxwell, Jno. H. Averitt, and W. B. Dranghon. Said committee made the following report:

Your Committee recommend the following named gentlemen as delegates to the County Convention:

Thos. Haywood, Jonathan Evans, Sr., W. W. Autry, W. J. D. Haywood, W. H. Gainey, J. B. Downing, Jas. Bullard, Wm. Maxwell, G. F. Thagard, and N. L. Ray.

They recommended as alternates the following:

S. F. McDaniel, Oliver Evans, W. B. Dranghon, W. H. Melvin, J. D Sessoms, Joshua Melvin, Wm. Faircloth, J. B. Hair, J. McD. Jessup, and B. R. Carter.

They further recommend H. C. Fisher for Register of Deeds and James Evans for Representative.

It being moved, seconded and carried, the report of the committee was adopted.

The old Executive Committee, which is composed of the following gentlemen, was retained for the next two years: J. B. Downing, Chairman; D. B Culbreth, N. L. Ray, Jas. Bullard, and H. E. Smith.

It was moved that a constable be nominated for Cedar Creek Township, and that the majority rule be adopted, which motion being carried the following names were placed in nomination before the convention: B. R. Carter, George Golvin, J. W. Carter, W. M. Faircloth. B. R. Carter receiving twenty eight votes out of fifty cast, was declared the nominee of the convention.

The motion for adjournment being then in order the meeting adjourned.

J. B. Downing, Chmn.
F. Myrover, Secretary.

Carver's Creek Township Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic voters of Carver's Creek Township held at Kingsbury, Saturday, August 30th, the meeting was duly organized by calling Maj C. D. Nixon to the chair and A. McBuie was requested to act as secretary.

The following delegates were selected to represent the township in the County Convention to be held in Fayetteville, September 27th:

Delegates—Geo. Elliott, A. D. McNeill, A. Wicker, Duncan Colvin, W. L. Williams, Alex. McArthur, W. H. Elliott, W. B. Ray, C. D. Nixon, Cader Parker.

Alternates—R. W. Brooks, Cicero Bell, Wm. Hatcher, N. S. Poe, G. S. Byrd, A. McBuie, D. C. Culbreth, James Wilkins, W. G. Adams, A. B. Walker.

Township Executive Committee—A. McBuie, Duncan Colvin, W. L. Williams, N. S. Poe, G. D. Elliott.

A. McBuie was re-elected chairman for the next two years.

The proceedings were concluded by the organization of a Cleveland, Scales and Green Club, and the enrolling of a large number of good Democrats as members. A. McBuie was elected President and N. S. Poe chosen Secretary.

On motion it was resolved that the Fayetteville OBSERVER and Fayetteville *Sun* be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting. C. D. NIXON, Ch'n.
A. MCBUIE, Sec'y.

Harnett County Convention.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1, '84.

MR. EDITOR:—The following were appointed delegates by the Democratic Convention of Harnett, to attend the Senatorial Convention to be held in Fayetteville on the 27th of September:

Duncan Morrison, F. J. Swann, T. W. Harrington, James Cameron, Dr. J. A. McDougald, D J. McDonald, N. M. Stewart, J. R. Grady, D. J. Parker, J. M. Davis, H. D. McCormick, Niven Ray, J. D. Pegram, J. A. Champion, D. E. Green, J. A. Smith, B. F. Williams, S. G. Collins, Wm. Pearson, J. A. Johnson, J. A. Stewart, Wm. Allen Johnson, J. R. Godwin, F. A. Parker.

Executive Committee—B. F. Shaw, J. P. Hodges, T. A. Harrington, Dr. J. McCormick, Duncan Morrison, John McArtan, Edward Smith, A. J. Turlington, H. H. Poe, J. A. Morgan, P. A. Norris, B. F. Harrington. S.

DIED.

BROOKSHIRE—At Powelton, Richmond Co., N. C., July 29, MARY V., youngest daughter of W. F. and Bettie Brookshire.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

No. 15,365.

New Orleans Men Win Parts of the Capital Prize of $75,000.

Eugene Gaudins, warehouseman for Messrs. B. Onorato & Co. for some time, is a good and trusty worker. He was comparatively happy at his home, No. 231 St. Peter street, and in his walks he passed a place in which the tickets of The Lonsiana State Lottery Company are displayed. He had purchased tickets in partnership with his fellow-workers. During August, he saw displayed one which particularly struck his fancy—No. 15,365— whether it was the peculiar arrangement of the 5's, or the magical placing of the 3, even Gaudins is at a loss to explain. But that particular ticket haunted him; peeped out enticingly from the window, begging plainly to be bought. The day was close at at hand, and still it hung in the window. Its comrades were dropping off, and when the last day, the 12th, arrived, it was almost to be pitied for its loneliness. Gaudins each day glanced hastily to see if his little friend was still in place, started several times to walk boldly in and buy on his sole account; but his old trammels of the partnership arrangement held him, until the last moment. Ten o'clock on the morning of the 12th he held safely in his sole possession one-fifth of the coveted ticket. The revolutions of the wheel at the Academy of Music brought out No. 15,365 as drawing the Capital prize. The fact was published and came soon to the ears of Gaudins, who yesterday was poor, but to-day, by the investment of a dollar, ranks among the "boudholders."

He called at the office of The Lousiana State Lottery with Mr. B. Onorato, and was promptly paid in full. A reporter wanted to know what he proposed to do, and he answered that he would buy a nice home for his family, and that seeing them placed beyond the reach of want and in comfortwould be as much happiness as he desired. The balance of his money he would try to invest profitably, and would himself continue to play his modest part, unspoiled by prosperity. He signed his name neatly to the receipt for the money, and went out of the office of the Lottery as happy and contented a man as the Crescent City now contains.—*New Orleans Picayune*, August 15th.

Hearing that another fortunate holder of a part of the luck number 15,365, drawing $75 000 in the August scheme of The Lousiana State Lottery, was on hand to collect his money, a reporter interviewed him. Mr. Louis Seymour, the fortunate gentleman, was found in the office of the Lottery with two friends. He had presented his one-fifth ticket, and was awaiting the making out of the check for the amount it called for. While appreciating fully his fortune, he was perfectly cool and pleasant.

He told the reporter that he was a native of Memphis, Tenn., and served in the Confederate army in the battle of Shiloh under Gens. Albert Sidney Johnston and Beauregard. His health, impaired by army service, had grown much worse of late years, and he came here to benefit himself. As his means were limited, he went to work on the buildings of the great World's Fair to be held in New Orleans next winter. He stuck to it steadily for nearly five months, although it almost counterbalanced the good done him by the genial climate.

He was a firm believer in luck, and never failed to purchase a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery. His experiment in purchasing No. 15,365 has confirmed him in his belief. He was pleased with the country and the people; was delighted with everything, and hoped to enjoy his good fortune. He had not formed any distinct plans for the future, but would remain at ease for some time recuperating, not forgetting always to try his luck in the lottery that had proved such a bonanza to him.—*New Orleans Picayune*, August 16.

ADMINISTER SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE according to the directions. In the morning is the best time to take it.

Peck's Bad Boy again—Usage Familiarizes it.

Mr. E A. Comstock, has drawn one fifth of the Second Capital prize, ($25,000,) in the July drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, through the American Express. *Peck's Son* called on Comstock, hart at work at the planing mill, 313 Cedar st., where he is a valuable employe. His number was 20,204. In the June drawing Mr. Philip J. Gruber, Cashier for the institution Comstock works for, was the holder of one-fifth ticket No. 27,870, prize $20,000, which he received promptly. Mr. Comstock also had an interest in this ticket of $200. Last, but not least, Mr. Comstock held another lucky ticket, No. 81,823, which drew $10. This notice is prompted as Mr. C. is known to us, and it substantiates the fact that The Louisiana State Lottery Co. is a straight institution, in which the good people of New Orleans take pride.—*Milwaukee* (Wis.) *Peck's Sun*, Aug 2.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	12@00	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	10@12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	40@45
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.85
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	50@
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8½
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@4.60	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	65@75
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	90@95	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	40@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.05
Pease,	1.50@1.75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.90

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. HANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	26@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 28¼ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and 1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Regular Meeting.

THERE will be a Regular Meeting of the Home and Hospital Association at the Home to-day (Thursday) September 4th. A full attendance is desired. MISS P. H. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
Per MISS HARDIN.
Sept 4, 1884. 1t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership of HINSDALE & BROADFOOT has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to collect the debts owing to the firm, which must be settled without unnecessary delay.

S. J. HINSDALE.
T. W. BROADFOOT.

S. J. HINSDALE will continue the business, assisted by T. W. Broadfoot.
Aug. 29, 1884. 1t

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to
JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 4, 1884 67-1y

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT received daily from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

RATES LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sept 4, 1884 83-3m

Kindergarten and Private SCHOOL.

MRS. UTLEY and MISS CHAMBERLAIN will open their School at the residence of Mrs. Utley on Monday, September 8th.

Kindergarten under sole charge of Mrs. Utley, as heretofore.

In answer to a demand for higher instruction to those who have completed the Kindergarten course Mrs. Utley has associated with her Miss Chamberlain, whose long and successful experience in the government of schools as well as in teaching is sufficient to guarantee the improvement of pupils entrusted to her care.

Terms made known on application at Mrs. Utley's residence or at the Music Store of McNeill & Co.
Aug. 28, 1884. 82-2t

Little River Academy.

THE 28th session of this well known and popular School will commence September 1st. Board can be had in the best families at $8.00. Tuition per session $8 to $16.00, with 50 cents contingent fee. Music with use of Piano $20.00.
D. D. McBRYDE,
Pres't Board Trustees.
Aug. 28, 1884. 82 3t

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

NEW CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED.
Terms as heretofore. Students charged only from time of admission. Room now for eight new boys. J. H. & J. C. HORNER,
Principal.
Aug. 28, 1884. 82-3t

WANTED.

Manufacturers' Selling Agencies.

Address N. Y.,
Care Observer Office.
Aug. 28, 1884. 82-6t

AT GEO. BRANDT'S.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

1 CASE NEW SWISS EMBROIDERY.
1 case Victoria Lawns, from 10 cts. a yd. up.
1 case Printed Fast Color Lawns at 5 cts.
2 bales Mosquito Netting—all colors.
5 bales Granite Mills Apron Checks.
10 bales Dress Plaids.
25 bales Alamance Yarn.
500 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton.
1 bale Knitting Cotton—all colors.
1 case Pivot Corsets.
1 case Thetis Corsets.

To close out all our
LOW QUARTER SHOES for GENTS' and all our
LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS AT COST.

Call at once at the
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
GEO. BRANDT.
July 31, 1884. 78tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-1r

LIVERY, Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers, at short notice.
Special attention will be given to boarding horses
G. A. BURNS,
Bow Street, near the Presbyterian Church.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special Proceeding before Clerk Superior Court.
Z. B. Newton, Administrator of P. Taylor, *vs.* J H. Taylor, B. R. Taylor, C. L. Taylor, A. H. Slocomb, L. E. Slocomb, J. M Matthews, Alice P. Matthews, R. G. Haigh, M. J. Haigh, J. S. Banks, A. E. Banks, C. W. Elliott, S. D. Elliott, W. P. Elliott, Mary F. Elliott, W. V. Walsh, Kate B. Walsh, A. P. Hallett.

THE defendants above-named will take notice that they are summoned to appear before me on or before Monday, September 29th, 1884, and demur to or answer the complaint (petition for settlement of final account) which is filed in my office, or judgment will be granted for the relief demanded in the complaint.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, C. S. C.
Aug. 13, 1884. 80-6w

NEW FALL STYLE HATS, &c.

FGR TWENTY DAYS WE WILL CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT SUMMER STOCK OF

Straw Goods, Hats, Bonnets, &c.,

at reduced prices for CASH. Call EARLY at

MRS. DYE'S,
17 HAY STREET.

Established 50 Years.

GOLDEN YEAR 1884 — ESTABLISHED FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — WARREN PRIOR & SON — GOLDEN YEAR 1884

THE JEWELERS.

PROGRESS! MERIT!

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN FAYETTEVILLE FOR THE SALE OF THE

Aurora Watch Company's Watches.
Rockford Watch Company's Watches.
LEROY W. FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS,

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,

AGENTS FOP THE SPENCER OPTICAL COMPANY'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

Fayetteville, August 14, 1884. 80tf

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.
Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.
Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address
McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—
Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,
Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

Patapsco Flouring Mills,

ESTABLISHED 1774.
BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.

WHITE ROSE — PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg.Co. BALTIMORE.

This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:
PATAPSCO MILL, A, Ellicott City, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, B, at Baltimore, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, C, at Orange Grove, Md.
Having a daily capacity of 1500 barrels.
The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of alible properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Patapsco Superlative.	Cape Henry Family.
Patapsco Choice Patent.	North Point Family.
Patapsco Family.	Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra.	Bedford Family.

Orange Grove Extra.

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G. CO.,
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 7, 1884 79-6m

Document No. 1—1884.

DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM.

HANDBOOK OF NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS FOR 1884.

THE PLATFORMS, THE PARTIES AND THE ISSUES THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

THE influence of Document No. 1, issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1882, was generally recognized as decisive in that year's campaign.

A similar Handbook has been prepared for this year's use, and will be issued immediately after the sessions of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

The Handbook will be a well printed pamphlet of about 150 pages, 8vo., and will contain the fullest information on matters in this year's elections.

Document No. 1, for 1884. will be supplied at *TEN DOLLARS PER HUNDRED*, the actual cost of type-setting, paper and pressework.

In order that the size of the edition may be determined, prompt orders are requested.
Address. RALEIGH REGISTER,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12mo., *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

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"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put Lawyers by Laymen.
Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

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OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM, (the 37th session), begins, Thursday, September 11th, 1884.
For Catalogue address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M.
July 24, 1884. 77-2m

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP
TURNIP SEEDS,
a full assortment for sale by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Scientific Results of the Greeley Expedition.

To an associated press agent Lieutenant Greeley stated that the object of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition was to establish at Lady Franklin Bay a polar station, one of the thirteen suggested by Lieut. Weyprecht, of Austria, who discovered Frans Josef Land. Simultaneous observations of all physical phenomena were to be taken. The complete programme which was to be followed was arranged by an international polar congress, in which representatives of thirteen nations took part. The observations, in which the greatest possible accuracy was to be had, were those of declination and deviation, of the magnetic needle, temperature of the air and sea, height of barometer, and mean and maximum rise and fall of tides. All explorations were incidental to the main objects of the expedition.

The party was composed of three officers of the army, one acting assistant surgeon and nineteen enlistad men, selected by recommendatien from the ranks of the army. Stores for 27 months were put on the Proteus for the party. The The Protens left St. John, N. F., July 7, 1881, with the party on board. She touched at Disco Island and Upernavik to procure sledges, dogs, skins and dog food. Two Esquimoux were added to the party at Proven. Landing was made at Carey Island, in the north water, and provisions cached by Nares in 1875 in the Alert were were found in good condition.

At Littleton Island Lieut. Greely personally recovered the English Arctic mail left by Sir Allan Young, in the Pandora, in 1876. At Cart Ritter Bay, in Kennedy channel, a cache of provisions for use on the retreat was made. It was the original intention to establish the polar station at Water Course Bay, but the heavy masses of ice which were encountered rendered Water Course Bay an exceedingly dangerous anchorage. Moving to Discovery harbor, the station was there established on the site occupied by the English expedition in 1875. The erection of a house was at once commenced and the stores and equipments were landed.

On the 28th of August came the parting between the Greely party and men of the Proteus. The little band gathered on the frozen shore and watched the Protens as she steamed slowly down Lady Franklin bay, leaving them to the mercies of the cruel north. On the evening of the same day the temperature sank below the freezing point and the icy arctic winter was on them in earnest. Their house was finished about a week after the Proteus left. It was named Fort Conger, in honor of Senator Conger.

During the first month the cold affected the men more than at any subsequent time at Fort Cenger. Later on in December the temperature sank to from 50 to 65 degrees below zero, and so remained for days at a time, but even in that weather the cook's favorite amusement was dancing bareheaded, barearmed, and with slippered feet on the top of a snow-drift. During the day the men dressed in ordinary outside clothing, but their flannels were very heavy. Five of the men were generally for a part of the day engaged in scientific work under Lient. Greely's directions, and in the duties of the camp. The rest of the men were employed generally about one hour a day, and devoted the remainder of the time to amusement. All slept in bunks. The quarters were heated by a large coal stove, the average heat maintained being 50 degrees aboue zero. Playing checkers, cards and chess and reading were the amusements of the evening. The life was said by Lient Greely to be far from a lonely one, and many of the men said they had never passed two happier years than those spent at Fort Conger.

On the 15th of October the sun left them for 135 days, and a twilight varying from half an hour to twenty-four hours succeeded. For two months it was so dim that the dial of a watch could not have been read by it. On April 11 the sun came above the horizon and remained there 135 days, giving the party a great sufficiency of midnight sun. During three months the stars were visible constantly, the constellations of Orion and the Great Bear being the brightest. The North Star looked down from almost overhead. Standing alone outside the fort on one of these nights the scene was weirdly grand. To the north flamed the aurora borealis, and the bright constellations were set like jewels around the glowing moon; over everything was dead silence, so horribly oppressive that a man alone is almost tempted to kill himself, so lonely does he feel.

The astronomer of the party said that with the naked eye a star of one degree smaller magnitude than can be seen here in the same way might be discerned. The moon would remain in sight for from 11 to 12 days at a time. The thermometer registered on June 30, 1882, the highest temperature at Lady Franklin bay known during the stay. It was 52 degrees above zero. The lowest was in February, 1883, and was 66 degrees below zero. In this February the mercury froze and remained solid for fifteen days, so intense was the cold. The mercury in the thermometer invariably rose daring storms or high winds. The highest barometer was slightly above 31 inches, and the lowest slightly below 29 inches, showing a great range. The greatest variations were in the winter. The electrometre, an instrument used to ascertain the presence of electricity, was set up, but to the astonishment of Lieut. Greely not the slightest results were obtained. The displays of aurora were very good, but not to be compared with those seen at Disco Island or Upernavik. As far as Lieut. Greely could observe no crashing sound accompanied the displays, and the general shape was that of a ribbon. The southwesterly horizon was the quarter in which the brightest displays were seen.

Sir George Nares reported in 1876 that no shadow was cast by the aurora, but Lieut. Greely says that he distinctly observed his shadow cast by it. There were no electrical disturbances save those manifested by a rumbling of distant thunder heard twice far away to the north.

In the course of the tidal observations made a very interesting fact was discovered, viz, that the tides at Lady Franklin bay come from the north, while those at Melville bay and Cape Sabine come from the south. The temperature of this north tide is two degrees warmer than that of the south tide at Cape Sabine. Why this was Lieut. Greely would not venture to state. He used in measuring the ebb and flow of the tides a fixed guage—an iron rod planted in the mud. The average rise of spring tides at Lady Franklin bay was found to be 8 feet. At Cape Sabine the highest tides rise 12 feet. Surf was only observed twice during the two years. At Lady Franklin bay the average temperature of the water was 29 degrees above zero, or 3 degrees below the freezing point.

Wolves weighing ninety pounds were killed around Fort Conger, and there are foxes and other animals there. Of fish there is a wonderful scarcity. Perhaps the greatest surprise of the expedition was the taking from Lake Alexander, a fresh water lake fifteen feet above the sea-level, a four pound salmon. From the sea or bay only two very small fish were taken during the entire two years, and very few are to be found north of Cape Sabine. The vegetation at Lady Franklin bay is about the same as at Cape Sabine, and comprises mosses, lichens, willows and saxifrage. Snow-storms are of course most frequent, and rain falls very rarely. The highest velocity of the wind was registered during a terrific snow-storm seventy miles per hour.

Lockwood's trips to the north in 1882 and 1883 were productive of the most valuable results. Standing on the 19th of May in each year where Dr. Hayes had formerly stood at about the same day, Lockwood from an elevation of 2,000 feet, using his strongest glass on Hall's basin and Robeson's channel, could discern nothing but ice pack. Here it was Dr. Hayes claimed to have seen his open polar sea. On the trip of 1882 Lockwood reached the highest latitude ever attained, 83 25 north. This was about 300 miles directly north of Lody Franklin bay, but to get there he traveled over one thousand miles, the open water and broken packs frequently causing him to retrace his steps fifty miles. Lockwood sounded the sea both years between Cape Bryant and Cape Britannia, but could not touch bottom with 135 fathoms of line. Markham, a few years before, about one hundred miles to the west, got bottom at 72 fathoms. Lockwood found at his farthest north about the same vegetation as at Lady Franklin bay, but no signs of a polar current or open polar sea.

In 1883 he was stopped near Cape Bryant, 125 miles from Lady Franklin bay, by an open channel extending west to the coast of Grinnell Land. The width of this channel varied from 200 yards to five miles, but on the north the ice packs extended as far as could be seen with a glass. With his supply of provisions, the failure of which had caused his return the year before, Lockwood was confident that he could have reached 85 degrees north if this open channel had not barred his way. No fossil remains were discovered on this trip and the only ones found were the trunks of trees on the southwest coast of Grinnell Land. The only sea animals seen by Lockwood at 83.25 were the walrus and seal, and, strange to say, the walrus is not to be found at Lady Franklin bay. At 83 25 the deflection of the magnetic needle was 104 degrees west, more than a quarter of a circle. As far as Lockwood went the northeastern trend of the Greenland coast continued. The maps of the new regions he discovered are in the possession of Lient. Greely, and are very carefully made All through the two years at Lady Franklin bay the magnetic needle was never quiet except during storms.

In Febuary, 1883, preparations for the retreat were made by establishing a depot at Cape Baird, 12 miles to the south. Day after day the anxious men looked off over Lady Franklin bay, expecting the ice to open so they might commence their journey towards home. At last, on August 19, 1883, the welcome news that the ice was open was brought. All had been made ready, and that very day the party embarked in the little steam launch. Behind them they left their dogs, as they could not be taken. Four barrels of pork and some seal oil were left for the animals. Lady Franklin bay was crossed to Cape Baird, a distance of 13 miles, and then the western cost of Grinnel Land was followed south as far as Cape Hawkes. Large quantities of heavy ice were met, and there was extreme danger that every moment the little launch would be crushed. Several times all the boats were nearly lost.

The suffering of the men was great. They were now within fifty miles of Cape Sabine. Striking from Cape Hawkes direct for Bates Island, the party was caught in the ice pack and frozen in ten miles, south of Cape Hawkes. In thirteen days they drifted south twenty-five miles on the floes, suffering horribly from the cold. So they drifted to within eleven miles of Cape Sabine, and were obliged to abandon the steam launch on September 10.

The pack now remained motionless for they could not land.

On September 22 there arose the most terrific gale they had yet seen on the Arctic ocan. Their ice-floe was driven hither and thither by the tempest and the waves washed over them again and again, the spray freezing to them and causing them intense suffering. Night came on, one of inky blackness. The wind threw the heavy floes together, and crash after crash of ice breaking from their own floe warned the men that death was near them. No man knew at what minute the floe might break up and the waters engulf them.

The first faint light of dawn showed them that little remained of the floe upon which they were. The sea washed another close to them. Closer it came, and at last, at the word, the men succeeded in getting upon it. The storm slowly subsided, and they gained land at Esquimaux Point, near Baird's inlet, on Sept. 29.

Here winter quarters were built and scouts were sent to Cape Isabella and Cape Sabine. In a few days they returned. Their report sent a thrill of horror to every heart. At Cape Isabella and Cape Sabine were found only 1,800 rations, and from Garlington's records they learned the fate of the Proteus. Every one knew that death must come to nearly all of the party long before the ship of rescue could force its way into Melville bay. Efforts were made to sustain the spirits of the men by lectures and light reading.

On October 15 the party removed to Cape Sabine. On January 18 Cross died of scurvy. In April the rations issued daily had dwindled to four ounces of meat and six ounces of bread. Man after man died, and all hope had fled, when, on that stormy day, the blast of the Thetis whistle roused these survivors from the lethargy of approaching death.

Lient. Greely when asked as to his idea upon the probable results of Acrtic explorations said: "I do not think the North Pole can be reached unless every circumstance hitherto found to be unfavorable should prove favorable to the party attempting to reach the Pole. If it is to be done at all it will be done by way of Franz Josef Land. It could never have been reached by the Jeannette's route. That there is an open Polar sea I am well-nigh certain.

"This is proved by the ice drifting out of Mussel bay and Spitzbergen in midwinter, and the northern drift of the polar pack experienced by Pavy and Lockwood in 82 degrees and 83 minutes. Men can stand two winters very well at Franklin Bay, but physical strength rapidly deteriorates. If we had had every supply and necessary of food we could have lived perhaps eight or ten years at Lady Franklin Bay."

WHY THE LABORING MEN WILL HAVE TO CONTINUE STRIKING.—The New York *Herald* recently published a long account of the political situation in Pennsylvania. We do not believe that the Democrats have any showing in that State, but we are none the less gratified to learn from the *Herald's* report that the very important question of "protection to labor" in contradistinction to protection to capital is being earnestly considered. The farmers and laboring classes are much interested in this issue and it ought to be pressed. The *Herald's* article says:

"Pennsylvania upon the issue of the Democratic platform, would overwhelmingly indorse it. It would do so first," because the people of this State, as well as all the others, recognize the need of a modified tariff: second, because the Democratic party has risen in its courage to modify it in the interest of industry, and not of monopolists. The last Congress refused to lower the tariff when it defeated the Morrison bill. The tariff stands just as the Republicans left it, with all the responsibility attendent thereon. The workman in this State, under the order of things that has grown up, has to strike once in every two years. It is the only way he can get his proportion or percentage out of the tariff. And the party who made this tariff, whose members fattened on it, ask the toiling laborer to support it as before, to continue the same old thraldom in which they have been placed by the Republican party."

THE WHEAT SHIPMENTS AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.—The colossal elevator at Newport's News is pouring torrents of wheat into the great ships there, two loading at the time, with a rapidity astonishing to all who never witnessed that process of shipment before. Thousands of bushels are delivered into the holds of the monster steamers alongside the dock, in less time than the "tally-keeper" of other days, not far back in the past, would "score" a hundred.—*Richmond South.*

A Card.

DURHAM, N. C., August 20, 1884.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

Feeling assured from the large number of very complimentary letters which I have received during the past two weeks, that I could very well afford, as the lawyers would say, "to rest my case where it is," and not drawing the time to answwer every one who desires the cheap notoriety which a newspaper controversy would give him, yet, owing to some statements made by Mr. Jas. T. LeGrand, in a newspaper published in your town under date of August 14th, I desire to repeat two statements made in my former publication in your paper, to-wit: "As to my vote for Mr. Converse, I will not plead *ignorance*, but on the contrary I did it with 'malice aforethought,' *deliberately*, and it is a vote of which I am proud." And again: "As for a delegate being sent to me to tell me how to vote, I never received any such message, and by what authority, if any, such messenger was appointed at all, I am not informed. Mr Hale's statement in this respect was *news* to me." I repeat and renew those assertions now.

Now, I do not deny, nor have I ever sought to deny, that my vote for Mr. Converse offended a portion of the North Carolina delegation, and perhaps a large portion, and that I learned of such dissatisfaction while in Chicago, during the session of the convention, through friends upon the delegation, Mr. LeGrand among others. The first intimation that I had of any dissatisfaction with my action came to me through the warmest personal friend I had upon the delegation. *This friend came to me of his own motion and was not sent*, and stated that the delegation was displeased, or a portion of it at least, because of my support of Mr. Converse, and there was talk of having the delegation instruct me to change my vote to Mr. Morrison. I replied to him, "Very well, I shall obey such instructions if given, but with this protest, *that the change would be a most serious blunder, and that the delegation could not make a broader mistake;* that in my judgment, if we suffered Mr. Henry Watterson through Mr. Morrison, (and Mr. Watterson was Mr. Morrison's *strong friend*) to get control of the formation of the Committee, thereby insuring a free trade platform, that we were beaten in the very start, and the nomination of a President by the Convention would be tantamount to a farce." Feeling that the power that placed me upon the committee had the right to instruct me, I felt in duty bound to obey any instructions.

Passing from this friend I entered the dining-room in the Palmer House, where there were some seven or eight hundred guests at dinner. Finding an empty seat near Mr. LeGrand, I sat down by him. Our meeting was an "accident." Mr. LeGrand, speaking as *my friend*, just as the other gentleman had done, told me of the dissatisfaction that my vote had caused among the delegation.

Without quibbling upon words, I did remark to Mr. LeGrand substantially, that for the moment the fact escaped me that Mr. Converse made the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison Bill, but Mr. LeGrand will not be rash enough, I am sure, to allege that I did not understand the views that the candidacy of Mr. Converse and Mr. Morrison respectively represented before the committee. I stated further to Mr. LeGrand that if I had antagonized the views of the North Carolina delegation, in voting for Mr. Converse that in compliance with the wishes of the delegation, I should feel compelled to support Mr. Morrison, but *these wishes were never conveyed to me, otherwise than above stated.* Subsequently Mr. LeGrand called on me at our committee room, *as a friend*, when about the same conversation as we had had the evening before in the dining-room of the Palmer House was repeated. Mr. LeGrand, however, goes too far when he says I changed my vote, "thereby breaking the deadlock," but as I previously stated in your issue of August 5th, "then it was, the platform being already agreed on and it being satisfactory to all parties, including Mr. Converse and all his supporters, the name of Mr. Converse was *withdrawn*, the motion to elect Mr. Morrison *permanent* chairman was made, (or strictly speaking renewed) by Mr. Howell, of Georgia, who had been heretofore a very warm supporter of Mr. Converse, and was seconded by me, and with only one dissenting vote (that of General Cluney, of California,) was unanimously adopted. Mr Morrison was thus elected chairman of the committee on the *third* day of our session, after the name of Mr. Converse had been withdrawn, and his election was our *last official act.*"

Both of my votes for Mr. Converse were given *before* I had any interview with Mr. LeGrand. And *subsequent* to these interviews, Mr. Converse's name *was never* before the committee. Mr. LeGrand, in his intercourse with me, and especially during the interview which he states we had in the Iroquois Club Room, labored to impress me with the fact that he had come to me as *my friend.*

After making some inquiries among several of the delegates, and none of these know of any messenger being sent to me, I feel I am entirely justified in believing, as I supposed in Chicago, that Mr. LeGrand came to me as a *friend*, and was not sent as a messenger. At all events, if Mr. LeGrand came as a messenger, I feel that I do no violence to truth in asserting that he was not sent by the delegation, and this was the only power that could send a messenger.

Since Mr. LeGrand, in closing his letter, takes occasion to read the Democratic party a lecture, and to make a stump speech, and makes a statement "not pertinent to this controversy," allow me to add, that it may be true that my vote for Mr. Converse was approved at Chicago by only five or six members of our delegation, yet since my return home, I have received numerous assurences from good, and staunch and prominent Democrats, both in the State and out of it that my vote was *wisely given.* More than this, I have known a good, sound Democratic journal in this State refer to it like this: Mr. J. S. Carr was elected on the Committee on Platform. It was subsequently discovered that his leanings were in the direction of incidental protection, when an effort was made to reconsider the action of the delegation in selecting him for that work. Fortunately the effort proved abortive, and Mr. Carr served his State and party faithfully and ably in a crisis that threatened the harmony of the convention. The best work done by the convention was the work done by the Platform Committee, and Durham's enterprising citizen is entitled to a modest share in its success.

Furthermore, I have heard one of the most eloquent speakers upon our present Democratic ticket declare upon the hustings since my return from Chicago, something as near this as I can recall: "That North Carolina could claim the honor, and he thought very justly, of causing to be framed a platform that would sweep the country in November, and that to Julian S. Carr was more largely due than any other member of the committee the happy features of the platform." Thus it appears that my position at Chicago is favorably regarded at home by at least a portion of my constituents.

I agree with Mr. LeGrand that "the selection of delegates to the National Conventians is a very important matter, and that no man should ever be selected," especially as a *district delegate*, who forgets to vote for the man of his choice, but who, on his return home, "hastens" to give a certificate of his good intentions to the gentleman who "got left." I beg to remind Mr. LeGrand that I was sent to Chicago as a DELEGATE FROM THE STATE AT LARGE by the largest majority, save one, of any delegate who was elected, and no man can say I sought or electioneered for the place. If we "monopolists," as Mr. LeGrand is pleased to term me by insinuation, could all be left at home, it would leave a broader margin and a better chance for others, who pride themselves as being especially fitted and commissioned for such work.

Mr. LeGrand demeaned himself in such a manner in Chicago as to lead me to regard him as a warm personal friend and supporter, but in the winding up of his letter above referred to, after *many professions of friendship*, takes occasion *deliberately* to make a thing at me,—for he writes with his own hand that he is going to make a statement "not pertinent to this controversy," &c. I will pardon this in Mr. LeGrand, believing that at the bar of public opinion Mr. LeGrand is worse damaged by such remarks than I am, because invariably such language and insinuations, when employed against a gentleman of known character and integrity, like a rusty musket, always kick backwards.

Goldsmith must have been fresh from a National Convention, where he serves upon the Committee on Platform with an experience very similar to mine, when he wrote:

What is friendship but a name!
J. S. CARR.

P. S.—Yesterday I read Governor Cleveland's very able and satisfactory letter of acceptance, and trust I may be pardoned for making one quotation therefrom: I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and principles upon which the party appeals to the suffrages of the people, needs no supplement of explanation." There, now no one, I trust, will claim that he was sent as a messenger between Governor Cleveland and myself to get this handsome endorsement of the work of the Platform Committee.

J. S. C.

September 1st

The Fayetteville Graded School

WILL open, with a full corps of teachers, occupying its large, new and attractive building, situated on Haymount. The past speaks for itself. The Board of Managers have lost no effort to sustain its past record, and place within reach of all the advantages of a most excellent

SCHOOL.

Board at a nominal charge can be had convenient to the School, for those from abroad. The Patrons will bear in mind that money is required to run so extensive and complete a School, and *those that are able* and are *unwilling* to *pay* for the education of their children, will do us and the children a kindness by not sending them to this School. BOARD MANAGERS.

Aug. 21, 1884. 81-3t

CAN BE FOUND

—AT—

McMillan Bros.,

IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR

LARGE SELECTION OF

COOKING STOVES,

OIL STOVES,

Ice Cream Freezers,

WATER COOLERS,

SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,

TIN TOILET SETS,

GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,

BLOCK TIN-WARE,

GRANITE IRON-WARE

BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,

STEP LADDERS,

TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,

Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,

CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,

WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.

CALL AND SEE US!

McMILLAN BROS.

June 5, 1884. 70tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men. North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. **Price $1.50** Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

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Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.

Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

May 29, 1884. 69-3m

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S

Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE

to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

June 5, 1884 70-26t

---

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON.

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this be neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla*, with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia*, the *Iodides of Potassium and Iron*, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

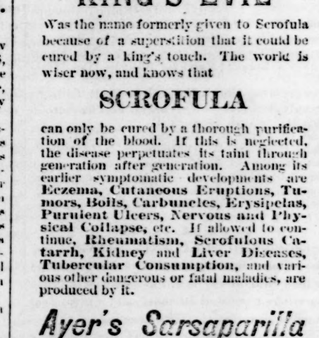
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.



HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TIME TABLE No. 8.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 5 36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 15
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 26
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	12 56
Sanford	37.1	2 15	1 59
Egypt	43.5	2 50	2 37
Gulf	46.5	3 10	2 57
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 32
Ore Hill	58.0	4 12	4 00
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 26
Staley	70.0	5 10	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 28
Julian	81.5	6 15	6 10
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 47
Greensboro	97.6		7 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 24
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 26
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 56
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 31
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 39
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 58
Swann's	65.6	4 33	4 30
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 59	4 59
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 00	5 55
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7.2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14.0	8 45	8 40
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21.1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24.4	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 11
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 19	
Floral College	3.4	4 44	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 34	5 26
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	6 29	6 19
McNatt's	21.8	6 49	6 39
Rockfish	28.6	7 24	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 49

*Flag Stations.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.

July 10, 1884. 7tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.

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Blank Books.

Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

Nov 8, 1883 40tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

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